The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1874. NUMBER 208.

REAL ESTATE.

RICH FARMING LANDS!

For Sale VERY CHEAP by the

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Best Investment! No Fluctuations! Always Improving in Value!

The Wealth of the Country is made by the advance in Real Estate.

NOW IS THE TIME!

Millions of Acres

Of the finest lands on the Continent, in Eastern Nebraska, now for sale, many of them never before in market, at prices that defy competition.

Five and Ten Years' Credit given, with Interest at Six Per Cent.

The Land Grant Bonds of the Company taken at par for lands. ☞ Full particulars given. New Guide, with new Maps, mailed free.

THE PIONEER,

A handsome Illustrated Paper, containing the Homestead Law, sent free to all parts of the world. Address O. F. DAVIS, Land Commissioner U. P. R. R., OMAHA, NEB.

HIGHLAND PARK.

Some of the choicest property in this beautiful suburb, in Lots and Acres, offered for sale; low and favorable terms. Also 6 new beautiful Residences. Nine Trains each way daily. Fine drives. Low taxes.

Highland Park House,

The finest Hotel in the West, now open. FRANK P. HAWKINS, Agent, Room 1, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE, AT HYDE PARK.

New two-story Frame House, with Lot 87½x185, on Washington-av., near depot. $3,500. $1,000 cash. ULRICH & BOND, 39 Dearborn-st.

LIQUORS.

I Receive Direct from the Distilleries the

MARYLAND RYE

AND

Ned White Bourbon.

These WHISKIES are neither watered or doctored in any way, and are recommended for their Perfect Purity and Reliability.

SOLD ONLY BY

C. TATUM,

WINE MERCHANT,

No. 146 EAST MADISON STREET.

TO RENT.

CHEAP RENTS.

Those fine Brick Stores, with plate glass fronts, suitable for all kinds of business, on Van Buren-st., between Canal and Clinton, will be rented at

$300 PER ANNUM.

APPLY TO

MATTOCKS & MASON,

523 WABASH-AV.

FOR RENT.

THE

Geneva Mineral Springs House.

This House is finely located in the beautiful town of Geneva, Ill., and is just the spot for a first-class country hotel and family boarding-house. The grounds are magnificent, and the Mineral Springs are pronounced by Prof. Blaney, of Rush Medical College, to be the finest in the country. There is also a nice Trotting Park, and other conveniences, which render it really attractive. The House is furnished, ready for occupancy. For terms and fuller particulars apply to J. D. HARVEY, 174 LaSalle-st.

FOR RENT.

The large Warehouse, 100x75 feet, ground floor, on southwest corner Monroe-st. and Michigan-av., suitable for iron, machinery, storage, or stable; also 6 tenements on Michigan-av. front; I will fit up to suit for small families; near by the Palmer House and business centre. Apply to C. H. BECKWITH, 113 and 115 South Water-st.

DOCK TO RENT

At Bridgeport. See To Lease column.

FINANCIAL.

A Dividend of Five Per Cent

Upon all approved claims against the

Hide and Leather Insurance Company,

Except claims for unearned premiums, is now payable at the office of the Receiver, No. 30 Court-st., Boston. JAMES C. DAVIS, Receiver.

Boston, March 10, 1874.

COMMERCIAL PAPER

WANTED BY

WRENN & BREWSTER,

Bankers and Note Brokers, 96 Washington-st.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 18 Wall-st., New York, execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD, allow 4 per cent interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage Business.

FOR SALE.

TO BUILDERS.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

SIXTEEN SECTIONS NEW GALVANIZED IRON CORNICE.

THE SINGER MFG. CO., 111 State-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF LOGS.

The Logs of the Garden City Manufacturing and Supply Co., now in hands of the Ottawa Boom Co. will be sold to the highest bidder at 12 m., SATURDAY, March 21, at the Cutler House, Grand Haven. Logs sold free to date of charges or contracts.

March 18, 1874. W. H. JENKINS, Assignee.

FOR SALE.

A small Furniture Factory, in a healthy town; good walnut timber close by, in Central Illinois, on Chicago & Alton Railroad, ground and building, with machinery, one planer and matcher, one 12-horse power portable engine, etc., 25,000 feet lumber, mostly walnut. Will sell cheap, all together or each article separately, and give easy terms. WM. VALENTINE, Lexington, McLean Co., Ill.

AMUSEMENTS.

LADIES' NIGHT

AT

The Adelphi

TO-NIGHT, with the Invincible Programme.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Any person who was on the Indiana-av. car from which an elderly gentleman was thrown by the sudden starting of the car, as he was leaving it, on Tuesday afternoon, at about half-past 3 o'clock, in front of the Palmer House, or any person who witnessed that accident from the street, will confer a favor by communicating without delay with PECKHAM & BROWN, Room 42 Reaper Block, cor. Clark and Washington-sts.

TAX SALE CERTIFICATES.

Notice is hereby given that, after the 21st inst., the premium upon Tax Certificates held by the city for city taxes of [illegible] will be increased to 10 per cent. S. S. HAYES, City Comptroller.

AMERICAN SILKS.

Cheney Bros.'

AMERICAN SILKS,

BLACK and COLORED

GROS GRAINS.

Special attention is invited to the large assortment of these fabrics now offered by all the Leading Dry Goods Stores in the Country.

Silks of this manufacture are made in the most approved manner, and will not Crack or Change Color in Wearing.

They are highly recommended by all who have used them, for Cheapness, Beauty, and Durability.

American Silks in Europe.

An American lady writes from Paris to Messrs. Cheney Brothers, as follows:

"Three years ago, or thereabouts, I received a dress pattern of black 'American silk' from your manufactory, with a letter in which you wished me to give it 'hard usage, and when I got a hole in it to let you know.' Holes have nothing to do with the inditing of this letter, but to tell you how the silk has behaved.

"I was exceedingly anxious that it should prove a success, because it was American, and if I have one 'bump' bigger than another, it is patriotism. The dressmakers universally denounced American silk as worthless. After several skirmishes with my dressmaker, I, however, got my dress made, and put it on. For the first six months I didn't know whether I liked it or not. Like all *gros grains*, it caught the dust. But at the end of six months I should not have known how to do without it. I wore it everywhere and kept on wearing it. Until now it is 'a traveled dress.' I crossed the sea with it; wore it throughout England; it was my every-day dress and Sunday-go-to-meeting dress for six months in Paris; it protected me from the blasts of the Mediterranean, and went everywhere I did in Italy, from Naples to Venice; it sailed on the Adriatic, was my constant companion during a three months of adventures among the heathens of Vienna, and now that I've worn it back to Paris, and turned it wrong side out, hind side before and upside down, it is still my best gown, and the only friend I have that I have endowed with infallibility. In short, it is the most remarkable silk I ever saw, and because it never wears out is why the dressmakers don't praise it. During these three years I have bought but one dress, for I thought I ought to have two dresses in case anybody should lay illegal hands upon the American fabric, and that was a French silk of precisely the same value in cost per yard. I have worn it but little, but already it has taken on a shining complexion, and threatens treason at every turn. Believe me, Messieurs, your transatlantic well-wishing compatriot. * * * *"

For sale to the trade by

CHENEY BROTHERS,

477 BROOME-ST.

NEW YORK.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

G. S. RICHARDSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE

BOOTS AND SHOES,

128 & 130 FRANKLIN-ST.,

Near Madison, Second Floor.

FINEST ASSORTMENT—LOWEST PRICES.

☞ COME AND SEE US.

PRINTERS, STATIONERS, &c.

Eyelets and Eyelet Machines,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

118 and 120 Monroe-st.

SHOW CARDS

By A. STEMPEL, 183 East Madison-st.

ARTIFICIAL STONE.

Chicago Artificial Stone Co.,

306—314 North Market-st., Corner Oak.

Stone-Fronts, Caps, Sills, Water-Tables, Roof-Coping, Floors, &c., &c., made of real English Portland Cement, after J. F. Hoffmann's Patent. CHAS. G. HOFFMANN, Manager.

MISCELLANEOUS.

R. M. OUTHET

Will continue the Real Estate and House-Renting Agency at his old office,

181 East Madison-st., Room 7.

PHONOGRAPHY.

WANTED—A situation as copyist, or amanuensis, by a lady able to write, phonographically, 125 words per minute, and a rapid and legible long-hand. Apply to HALL'S BOOKSTORE, No. 327 West Madison-st.

GRANITE MONUMENTS.

SCHUREMAN & HAND MANTEL CO., Michigan-av., corner Van Buren-st.

RUPTURE At the Radical Cure Truss Office of F. A. BOWLES (late Marsh & Bowles), all kinds of Trusses, Braces, Apparatus for Deformities, &c., are applied and warranted. 162 Washington-st.

EDUCATIONAL.

Racine College.

The Spring and Summer Session of Racine College will open THURSDAY, April 2.

For admission apply to the Rev. James DeKoven, D. D., Racine College, Racine, Wis.

Registers can be procured at the Merchants' National Bank, or at Mitchell & Hatheway's, No. 45 Clark-st.

COAL.

Coal $3.75 a Ton Delivered.

A small lot of good, fresh-mined Illinois Lump at this price. All other kinds of fuel at market rates. C. H. DYER & CO., 78 Washington-st. Yard west end of Twenty-first-st.

WASHINGTON.

Debate in the House on the McCrary Transportation Bill.

Its Passage Regarded as Very Doubtful.

A Practical Illustration of the Question by Commercial Congressmen.

The Financial Debate in the Senate Virtually Closed.

A Typical Case Arising under the Sanborn Contracts.

The Ring Paid for Collections Made by Government Officers.

Leading Provisions of the Army Appropriation Bill.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE M'CRARY BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—The House was in session to-day for the purpose of debate on the McCrary bill. The attendance was quite slim, a great number having accepted the invitation of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to witness the launching of their new vessel at Chester, Pa.

THE SUBJECT ILLUSTRATED.

A great deal of surprise and indignation is expressed that the business of the country should be thus postponed and retarded in order that Congressmen might be enabled to accept the hospitalities of this corporation, which has asked and received, and doubtless will ask again, for favors at the hands of Congress. As the affair was "a free blow," the temptation was irresistible to many of the statesmen of to-day. The consequence was that the discussion in the House was for the most part dull and heavy.

THE TALK IN CONGRESS.

Willard, of Michigan, made a pretty good speech opposing, however, the appointment of Commissioners as contemplated in the bill. He thought the better course would be to improve the water-ways and build a double-track freight railway across the country.

Mr. Wolfe, of Indiana, also made a strong speech. He is a Democrat, and, notwithstanding that fact, gave the bill his hearty endorsement, and took occasion to criticise quite freely the Democrats who are opposing the bill on the ground that it contemplates an infringement of States' rights.

The longer this measure is discussed, the more does it seem improbable that it will pass.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE WIND IN THE SENATE-CHAMBER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—The following grain of sense emanated from the Senate windmill to-day. They were talking about the finances:

Senator Hamlin—This discussion has been carried on to an extent little less than criminal.

Senator Sherman—Business of all kinds is disarranged by our failure to indicate what we are going to do.

Senator Logan—I am ready to vote on this question to-morrow, or Monday, or whenever the Senate is ready.

Senator Chandler—When all these long-winded fellows get through, let us take up the question under the five-minutes' rule, and then sit it out.

Senator Davis—I add my voice to

THE DEMAND FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION.

Senator Ferry, of Michigan—I am willing to fix Monday for general debate under the five-minute rule, and then sit it through until we finish by a vote.

Senator Ferry, of Connecticut—I have been a disgusted listener to this three-months' debate. Let us recommit the whole question to the Finance Committee now.

Senator Morrill, of Maine—This question has lingered and languished, and languished and lingered with us for three months. If we continue fooling away time at this rate, the hot months of August and September will still find us here.

Senator Thurman—The debate, as I once before remarked, has been a useless consumption of time.

Notwithstanding the above indication of returning reason on the part of Senators, Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, got the floor, and delivered a two hours' set speech to empty seats. It would be a waste of time to attempt to predict the end of the debate.

DELINQUENT TAXES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

A SUSPICIOUS CASE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—The fact has recently been developed that there is at least one instance in which the Secretary of the Treasury has refused to contract with parties who did not belong to the Sanborn-Butler ring for the collection of delinquent Internal Revenue taxes. This case is that of a gentleman who discovered that one or two railroad corporations had withheld about $3,000,000 taxes due under the Internal Revenue laws. The gentleman came to Washington, reported the circumstance to the Secretary of the Treasury, and made affidavit to the facts. For a reason which he did not then understand, having at the time no knowledge of the existence of the Sanborn-Butler ring and their peculiar relations to the Treasury Department, he was put off from day to day. Finally, after some months had elapsed, he was told to draw up his contract, and did so. A further delay of some months ensued, when he was flatly informed that the Department could not execute the contract with him. The gentleman is of standing and respectability. It is altogether probable that these cases, which the gentleman in question wished to work up, are covered by contracts made with Sanborn on information supplied to him by the Treasury Department, where the first intimation of the delinquency was received from the individual with whom the Secretary refused to contract. A call will doubtless be made to have this and similar incomplete contracts also furnished to the House by the Secretary.

DELAWARE & LACKAWANNA TAXES.

A prominent member of Congress received to-day a letter from the Treasurer of the Delaware & Lackawanna Railroad stating that the delinquent taxes collected from that corporation, amounting to over $99,000, were collected by Government Revenue officials, and that they never heard of Sanborn, or that he claimed a percentage on the amount they paid, until the fact was developed a few weeks ago in the House. On this collection Sanborn received over $48,000, while it was made at the expense of the Government, and without his assistance or the expenditure of money by him in any way; and this payment was made to him after the investigation into the matter had been commenced, and after the House had called for the contracts and other papers on file in the Treasury Department.

FOSTER'S SENTIMENTS.

Mr. Foster, of Ohio, authorizes the statement that the assertion recently made in the *Republican*, of this city, that Butler had convinced him that there was nothing wrong in the Sanborn contracts, or the law under which they were drawn, and that he (Foster) will not press the bill repealing that law, is incorrect in every particular. Each day he receives new confirmation of the frauds and corruption that have been practiced under cover of this law. There are yet in store developments of a startling nature in this regard that will involve more than one Government official who has been using his office to enable him to defraud the Government and the people. Mr. Foster has received letters from all sections of the country expressing the heartiest admiration and commendation for the manly courage of the course that he has pursued in dealing with this infamous ring, and the complete, effective, and fearless manner in which he exposed the rottenness of their Chief Engineer Butler.

SOME INVESTIGATIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE MOIETIES FRAUDS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—Judge Noah Davis will appear before the Ways and Means Committee to-morrow to defend himself on the charges made against him by Jayne. He will show up District-Attorney Bliss in a very unenviable light. He will also testify, if examined by the Committee, that Sanborn offered him 5 per cent if he would, as District-Attorney, at Government expense, make the collections that he (Sanborn) had contracted to make at his own expense, and that he refused to do so.

THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION.

The District Investigating Committee held a private session to-day, and considered the question of their right to compel the production of private papers by witnesses. The members of the Committee refuse to divulge the result of the conference, but it is safe to state that where the memorialists specify definitely the paper or document in a witness' possession they desire examined, the witness will be required to produce it. The examination of witnesses will be resumed to-morrow morning. The Committee will sit each day from 10 until 12 o'clock in the forenoon, and from 2 until 4 in the afternoon.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—The Joint Select Committee to investigate the affairs of the District, met to-day in secret session to consider the arguments of counsel made yesterday relative the legality of complying with the demands of the memorialists for the production of private papers of certain individuals and corporations. The result is that witnesses will be required to produce such papers only as may be material to the issue after proper foundation shall have been laid.

A TEMPERANCE HOAX.

REFORMING CARPENTER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The richest joke of the season consisted in the presentation to the Senate to-day, by Senator Carpenter, of the following petition:

NEW YORK, March 18, 1874.

To Senator Carpenter, President of the Senate:

As the tidal-wave of the temperance crusade will soon reach Washington, in behalf of the army of women who are alive to the movement, we ask you to join our ranks. Your high position, your well-known eloquence, and your championship of woman, mark you as the man to step to the front. We want you and Senators Chandler and Sprague to form a Committee to receive our praying band at the bar of the Senate. Congress is beginning to recognize this leading reform. The bill just passed to investigate drunkenness proves this. Will you read this appeal to the Senate, asking permission to receive our band under the escort of your Chaplain. Yours in behalf of the Crusaders, MRS. P. R. LAWRENCE, No. 421 West Twenty-sixth street.

This letter was unanimously indorsed at Harry Hill's saloon mass-meeting on Sunday evening, with the request that the answer be read at an early meeting of the Crusaders. MRS. P. R. LAWRENCE, For the Crusaders.

The letter was referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed. The letter is undoubtedly a hoax. It will be seen that it is dated to-day, in New York. There are good grounds for believing that a well-known practical joker of this city is responsible for the joke.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE PACIFIC MAIL FREE LUNCH.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Fifty-two Representatives or Senators attended the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's free lunch and excursion party to-day.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—The Senate in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations: Joseph H. Chandler, Collector of Customs for the District of Lake Superior, Mich.; Edwin C. Lewis, Illinois, Agent for the Pueblo Indians, New Mexico; James Durman, Receiver of Public Moneys at Springfield, Mo.; John A. Pratt, Pension-Agent, at Lexington, Ky. Postmasters—Samuel C. Camp, Wilmington, Ill.; Melvin A. Cushing, Minonk, Ill.; E. B. Weeks, Winona, Minn.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.

THE TEMPERANCE WAVE.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate the memorial of Mrs. D. R. Lawrence, of New York, announcing that the "tidal wave" of temperance would soon reach Washington, and asking that a band of praying women be received at the bar of the Senate, and that the present occupant of the chair, with Senators Chandler and Sprague, be appointed a committee to receive them. [Laughter]. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

MEMORIALS.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a joint resolution of the Legislature of Wisconsin in favor of cheap transportation. Referred.

Mr. OGLESBY presented the resolutions of the Chicago Board of Trade, protesting against any reduction in the appropriation for the improvement of the Detroit River. Referred.

INDIAN BILL.

Mr. OGLESBY, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported back the communication from the Secretary of the Interior asking for an appropriation of $150,000 to the Mission Indians of California, to meet their present wants and necessities, with a recommendation that the Committee be discharged from its further consideration. So ordered.

NEW BILLS.

Mr. WINDOM introduced a bill for the relief of certain settlers on railroad-lands. Referred.

Mr. WRIGHT introduced a bill providing for the opening and improving of certain water-routes. Referred.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of bills on the calendar.

When the bill to restore the rights of Louisiana was reached, it was laid over, on motion of Mr. WEST.

THE FINANCE BILL.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the CHAIR announced that the Senate would resume consideration of the bill to equalize the distribution of the currency, that being unfinished business.

Mr. WEST moved that the pending and all prior orders be laid aside, and the Senate proceed with the consideration of the Army Appropriation bill.

Mr. LOGAN said this way of postponing the financial question from day to day, and taking up other matters, was rather a strange proceeding.

Mr. SHERMAN opposed any postponement of the financial discussion. The whole country was suffering on account of delay. No vote could be reached to-day, as fifteen or twenty Senators were absent. He trusted the Senate would dispose of the question somehow in a few days.

Mr. HAMLIN said, in his opinion, the discussion of this question had legislatively been carried to an extent which was criminal. If Congress resolve to do nothing, the effect would be good.

Mr. SHERMAN submitted an order that, after the passage of the Army bill, the financial question shall be pressed to a vote, two days being allowed for general debate, and after that speeches not to exceed ten minutes each.

Mr. THURMAN said, before the discussion should be ended, he would ask the indulgence of the Senate to submit his views, though he would prefer to wait until the Committee should report. Without intending any disrespect to any one, he thought the discussion already had been a useless consumption of time. He favored an agreement to take a vote on Friday or Monday next, and had no doubt, if the Senate would sit it out, a vote could be reached before midnight.

The order submitted by Mr. Sherman having been objected to, it was laid over until to-morrow.

Mr. WEST said, as the Senate had manifested a disposition to continue the financial discussion, he would withdraw his motion to take up the army bill for the present.

The bill to equalize the distribution of the currency was then taken up, and Mr. DAVIS, (W. Va.), addressed the Senate. He reviewed the financial history of the country and National banking system, and expressed his conviction that the remedy for the present evils was in the transfer of banking capital from New England to the South and West, and not inflation. If there must be an increase, however, let it be in greenbacks, and not in National Bank notes. If the transfer of banking capital could not be made, he would favor an increase in greenbacks to meet the wants of the West and South. He urged the speedy settlement of the finance question, that the country might be relieved and business revived.

No one else being ready to speak, Mr. WEST moved that the bill to equalize the distribution of the currency be laid aside informally, and the Senate proceed to the consideration of the

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Agreed to, with the understanding that the financial question should be resumed to-morrow.

Mr. WEST then explained the provisions of the Army bill, saying that the total amount appropriated for the support of the army for the present fiscal year was $31,796,000. The original estimates for the next fiscal year were $34,543,000, but under the revised estimates they were reduced to $34,218,000. The House had voted for $28,301,916. The Senate Committee on Appropriations had reduced this amount to $27,732,500, or $4,062,500 less than the amount appropriated for the present fiscal year. The reduction was mainly due to the curtailment of the army from 30,000 to 25,000 men. The bill was then read and nearly all of the first section agreed to as reported by the Committees, the amendments all being concurred in. The most important of the Committee's amendments adopted by the Senate reduces the House appropriation for pay of the army, traveling expenses, etc., from $11,450,000 to $11,400,000; strikes out the provision that not more than 10 cents per mile shall be allowed for traveling expenses; reduces the House appropriation for subsistence from $2,452,416 to $2,409,000; reduces the appropriation for Quartermasters' supplies from $4,500,000 to $4,250,000. The appropriation for incidental expenses is reduced from $1,300,000 to $1,200,000; and that for hire of quarters is reduced from $1,500,000 to $1,400,000. That for the preservation of clothing and equipages from moths is reduced from $50,000 to $30,000. The Committee heretofore recommended that the House appropriation of $10,000 for medical works for the Army Medical Museum and Surgeon-General's office be reduced to $5,000, but to-day advised that the amendment be withdrawn, and the amount be left as fixed by the House. Pending discussion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The regular session of the House to-day was devoted exclusively to debate on the bill to regulate the inter-State railroad commerce, on which subject several written speeches were delivered. The evening session was given to the bill to revise and consolidate the statutes. The attendance at both sessions was very small, and the proceedings devoid of any general interest.

CRIME.

Attack by Detectives upon the Iowa Train Robbers.

Two of the Former and One of the Latter Reported Killed.

A $200,000 Mail Robbery in Virginia.

A Desperate Fight with the Iowa Train-Robbers.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 18.—The *Democrat* has a special from Sedalia, Mo., which says reports have reached there that the notorious Younger brothers, who are supposed to have been engaged in the Iowa railroad-train robbery some months ago, were attacked yesterday at Monaga Springs, St. Clair County, this State, by a party of detectives, and a desperate conflict ensued, in which one of the Younger brothers and two detectives were killed.

Thomas Allen, President of the Iron Mountain Railroad, has received a dispatch corroborating the *Democrat's* special regarding the fight between the detectives and Younger brothers at Wanagan Springs. The dispatches do not state what detectives were engaged in the affair, but it is supposed that they were in the employ of Pinkerton, of Chicago.

Arrest of a Mail-Robber in Richmond, Va.

RICHMOND, Va., March 18.—Special Agent Fry, of the Post-Office Department, and his Assistant, E. Lewis, aided by W. T. Henderson, Special Agent from Baltimore, succeeded to-day in tracing numerous robberies of letters, etc., from the mails leaving this city northward to Andrew Harris, colored mail-driver for the Garbose Express. He was arrested to-night by Capt. Fry, who found on his person four large packages of letters. His room was searched, and checks, drafts, and money-orders to a large amount were found. The losses by these robberies aggregate about $200,000, although most of the papers stolen were useless to the robber.

Letter of Ex-Gov. Dennison Regarding the Hurtt Case.

COLUMBUS, O., March 18.—The *Ohio State Journal* to-morrow will contain a letter from ex-Gov. William Dennison relative to the Hurtt transactions. Dennison says he recollected Hurtt's appointment on recommendation as an experienced business man of the highest integrity. That he never knew his being derelict while in the discharge of his official duties; that he does not remember recommending Hurtt for promotion to displace Capt. Dickerson, but if he did it was because he believed him to be a better man for the place than Dickerson, and from no personal interest in Hurtt; that he knew nothing of the court-martial for the trial of Hurtt, nor had any knowledge of the causes which led to the suspension of the first court-martial or the transfer of Capt. McLean to the Pacific coast, and that he had no recollection of having had a conversation with the Secretary of State, or Gen. Meade, or with any officer or person connected with the Government in regard to Hurtt or Dickerson.

Alleged Frauds Practised by a Detroit Grain Operator.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., March 18.—The trial of Albert Botsford, grain-dealer, of this city, before a Committee of the Board of Trade for fraudulent practices, has been completed to-day. The prosecuting testimony went to show that wheat bought in Chicago was billed to Botsford as coming from Decatur, and was disposed of by him as Michigan wheat. His defense consisted in not denying the false billing of the wheat, but in claiming that he did not know the fact, but was deceived by his Chicago correspondents. The matter has aroused great local interest and created much feeling in the Board of Trade. The decision of the Board of Direction is not yet known.

Acquitted of Arson.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., March 18.—Scott Dingman, who has been on trial in the Criminal Court for five days, was to-day acquitted of the charge of arson. Dingman was indicted for setting fire to his store in Maysville, Dec. 25, 1872, which caused the destruction of nearly the entire town.

Infanticide.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., March 18.—The body of a newly-born infant was discovered to-day near Craby's mill, with the head nearly severed from the body. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of murder by persons unknown.

Mrs. Clem to be Released.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 18.—The County Commissioners to-day resolved not to appropriate more money for the further prosecution of Nancy E. Clem, the alleged murderer of Jacob Young and wife in 1868. Mrs. Clem is confined in the County Jail, having had four trials already. She will probably be released now.

Dishonest Railroad Conductors.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The ticket-agents of the Erie Railway have for a long time suspected that a system of fraud was practiced by conductors, by which the Company was losing large sums, and last week four conductors of the Delaware Division and three residents of Port Jervis were arrested and put under bonds on suspicion of being implicated. It is said that the practice has been for certain conductors to retain without punching a portion of the tickets collected by them, and to deliver them to persons outside, who sold them to be used again.

A Defaulting Clerk.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Frederick H. Bailey, the principal bookkeeper of Bodeau, Lockwood & Co., importers and wholesale dealers in fruit, is a defaulter, and has absconded. The amount of his defalcation, it is thought, will reach $160,000. Pending an investigation of the books, Bodeau, Lockwood & Co. have deemed it proper to suspend. The firm claims to be solvent.

Charged with Being a Common Swindler.

BALTIMORE, March 18.—Dr. Paul Schoeppe was arrested in this city to-day charged with being a common swindler. Numerous papers, including several railroad passes, were found on his person, all bearing the name J. P. Schulenberger. Accused was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Trial Postponed.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 18.—The trial of Phelps, the defaulting Cashier of the State Treasurer's office, has been postponed until May.

The Sanborn Jobs.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Ninety-six citizens have been summoned to attend the United States Circuit Court, at Brooklyn, on the 25th inst., from whom are to be selected a jury to try the indictment against Sanborn, Vanderwerken, and Hawley.

A Husband Murders His Wife and Then Kills Himself.

From the New York Sun, March 16.

Four children, the oldest of whom is a lad of but 10 years, were the only witnesses to a tragedy in Brooklyn yesterday which takes from them both father and mother. Dennis and Elizabeth Delaney have lived at No. 382 Hicks street for fourteen years. The house, a three-story brick, is occupied by several other families, and is one of the better class of tenements. Delaney has been sober and industrious, and the neighbors all speak of his excellent habits and irreproachable reputation. His family has always been well provided for, and his rent has been promptly paid. His wife, an estimable woman, took excellent care of her children, and was a model housekeeper.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning the boy was awakened by the sound of blows. With the three younger children he slept in a pallet on the floor in the room with his parents. The baby slept in a crib. He opened his eyes and saw his father on his knees on the bed striking his mother with a hatchet. "I thought mother was asleep," he said afterward, "for she did not stir or make any noise as father struck her blow after blow." The boy was so terrified that he was unable to move or cry out, but he watched his father strike the unconscious woman, first with the edge of the hatchet, and then with the head of it. How many times he struck he cannot tell, but it seemed a great many. Then his father dropped the hatchet and stepped to the mantel shelf, and a moment afterward the boy heard a heavy fall, and saw that his father was lying on the floor gasping. His head touched the foot of the pallet as he fell.

The lad's stupor was soon over. He darted to the hallway, and by his shrieks aroused the neighborhood. Officer Creamer, of the Washington street police, is a resident of the house, and was off duty. He summoned two policemen, and with others they entered the room. The boy was again speechless and could furnish no information. The three terror-stricken children were sobbing dismally, and were straining their eyes toward the body of their father. The officers found that the man had nearly severed his head from his body with a razor. The face was half buried in the bed-clothing that had covered the children's feet, and streams of blood had saturated the bedding and the carpet. He firmly clutched the razor in his right hand. They lifted him and found that he was dead.

On the bed, which was partially hidden by the door while it was opened, lay Mrs. Delaney. She was still breathing, but the sight was so horrifying that it was some time before the officers could examine her. Her head and face seemed a net-work of gashes. Blood dyed the white pillows and sheets and had been spattered on the headboard and wall. She was taken unconscious to the hospital, and Dr. Atkins says that she has not a chance for life.

There are nine terrible wounds on her face and head. The four worst were made with the blade of the hatchet. One, cut diagonally across the bridge of the nose, is about 3 inches long, and crushed into the jaw bone. Two are on the left temple to the bone, and on the right temple a rugged, irregular gash shows that the blade penetrated the skull. Of the other wounds some were made with the edge and some with the back of the hatchet. They are mostly on the left side and show that she was lying on her right side, and her face turned from him when he first began the assault. Her hands were bruised, as if she had tried to ward off the murderous blows. It looks as though he had turned her head to strike the last blow on her right temple. In the hospital she could not be aroused to consciousness.

The family occupied the rear rooms on the street-floor. They were small, and comfortably furnished. Everything was neat as wax yesterday, save the ugly blood-stains which were on the carpets and furniture. On the walls were pictures and furniture of a religious kind. Vases and ornaments were tastily arranged on the shelves and bureau. Everything gave evidence of comfort and a happy home. On the table were the provisions that Delaney had brought from the market for the Sunday dinner. There was a large, nice joint of beef, and a quantity of vegetables. The neighbors say that he returned home as usual on Saturday night, sober and seemingly happy. The boy said that he saw nothing unusual in his father's actions, and the family went to bed at the usual time, in the usual manner. When closely questioned, the neighbors reaffirmed that Delaney did not drink liquor. The landlord, Mr. Dunn, has known him during the fourteen years of his residence in the house, and scouts the notion that the man was ever drunk.

There is but one clue to the cause of this terrible tragedy. Mrs. Delaney, in speaking to a neighbor of her husband a few weeks ago, said that he had once or twice of late acted strangely. A month ago she awoke suddenly at dead of night and found him up and examining a revolver. She asked him what he was doing, and his answer was that he wanted to see whether it was loaded and all right. Nothing was thought of this circumstance until yesterday's horror recalled it. The only supposition is that the man was taken suddenly insane. Everybody speaks confidently of his love for his wife and children, and deny that he ever had trouble with them or anybody.

Late last night Mrs. Delaney caught gleams of consciousness, and her words show that she must have been asleep when assaulted, and does not know that her husband attempted her life. She asked that her father and husband be sent for. She also asked for a priest. She spoke but a word or two and then relapsed to unconsciousness. She evidently knows nothing of what has happened.

Of the happy family who were together on Saturday night, the father lies dead in his coffin, the mother is dying in the hospital, and the children, the youngest a babe of 7 months, have been separated and taken to different homes by relatives.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Falling-Out of a Ring Which Managed to Squeeze Over $12,000 Out of the City Government—The Matter to be Investigated.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 18.—Owen Fuller, of Terre Haute; E. S. Alvord and G. E. Wesley, of Indianapolis, to-day began suit in the Superior Court against N. R. Ruckle, C. E. Whitzel, and J. D. Nicholas, for the recovery of about $12,000 alleged to be due to the plaintiffs on the sale of the Trotting-Park to the city. The complaint alleges that the plaintiffs, Directors of the Park Association, agreed to bring about the sale to Ruckle as trustee for both parties; that the defendants were to effect the sale to the city, dividing the profits equally. The park was sold to Ruckle for $86,000 cash, and to the city for $109,500, an advance of $23,500. The defendants neglected to divide when called upon, alleging that the expenses of getting the measure through the City Council absorbed the entire profits. The plaintiffs sue to recover, filing interrogations which, when answered, will impeach several Councilmen. The developments are awaited anxiously.

FOREIGN.

A New King Elected by the Sandwich Islands.

A Riotous Populace Threaten Assassination.

Louisiana Bondholders in London Hold an Indignation Meeting.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—Prince Kalakaua has been elected King of Hawaii, to succeed the late Lunalilo. The elections were quiet.

The commercial news from that quarter is unimportant.

LATER.—There was a serious riot threatened at Honolulu when the election of Kalakaua was made known. A mob attacked the Court-House, but men from the United States steamship Tuscarora and other war vessels landed, and quiet was soon restored. No bloodshed is reported.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—Advices by correspondents from Honolulu to March 8, later than the published reports, show that the riot by a mob of Queen Emma's adherents at Honolulu was more serious than at first stated. When the announcement of her defeat was made, the mob attacked the House of Assembly, beat several of its members, one of whom afterwards died, tore up the seats and desks, and set fire to the house, when the United States and British marines landed and dispersed the mob. M. L. Green, Minister of Foreign Affairs, tendered them the thanks of the Government for their timely interference. The new King is still threatened with assassination. Herman Widemen is now Minister of the Interior, and Judge Hartwell Attorney-General.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 18.—Richard Asheton Cross, Secretary of State for the Home Department, has been re-elected to Parliament without opposition.

A meeting of Louisiana bond-holders was held to-day and resolutions adopted denouncing the funding bill, passed at the late session of the Louisiana Legislature, as arbitrary, unjust and injudicious, and calculated to shake confidence in all American securities. The meeting resolved to take measures to resist the carrying into effect the provisions of the bill.

LONDON, March 19—6 a. m.—A committee has been appointed to investigate the charges preferred against Dr. Kenealy, counsel for the Tichborne claimant. Mr. Whalley, M. P., demands that a similar committee be appointed to investigate the charges against Mr. Hawkins, Q. C., Prosecuting Attorney.

Sir Lopes Massey Lopes has been re-elected to Parliament from South Devonshire.

SOUTH AMERICA.

LISBON, March 18.—The mail steamer from Rio has arrived, with dates to the 23d of February. The accession of Gen. Mitre to the Presidency of the Argentine Republic has decreased the fears of war between that country and Brazil.

It is thought that a rupture between the Argentine Republic and Chili is imminent.

FRANCE.

VERSAILLES, March 18.—After a long debate in the Assembly to-day, the resolution offered by the Left censuring the Government for its action in reference to the nomination of Mayors of cities, was defeated by a majority of 62.

SPAIN.

BAYONNE, March 18.—The Carlist forces under Gen. Seballo entered Olot without opposition.

OCEANICA.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—By the steamer Mikado we have the following:

In Victoria Feb. 13 the work of railroad extension was going on, and there is every prospect of its continuance. The Commissioner of Railways was constrained to promise a deputation which waited upon him that a survey should be made of an entirely new line through the Upper Yarra country, leading to the towns, or rather villages, which skirt the magnificent Alpine scenery of that district and New South Wales.

There have of late been extensive bush-fires at Kyambacrek, near Tarcutta.

Late rains have caused floods and great loss of property at Maitland and elsewhere in the Hunter district.

The military stores in this Colony now represent, it is said, over a quarter of a million sterling, in money.

The Queensland Ministerial elections are all complete, each member of the Cabinet having been returned without a contest. The holders of the various portfolios are settling down to their work in earnest.

New Zealand harvest laborers and shepherds are very scarce.

At Wanganui a meeting of the Captains of vessels lying at Port Chalmers was held to express their sympathy with the Captain of the wrecked ship Surat. It was stated that the canceling of his certificate was an extreme measure. A Washington telegram to the New Zealand *Herald* states that the Government has withdrawn the prosecution against Hunia and other native disturbers. The ship Surat was an emigrant ship, bound for Dunedin. No lives were lost.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Suit to Recover in Michigan Township Bond Cases.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., March 18.—A public meeting was held this afternoon of prominent citizens and tax-payers in regard to the payment of bonds, a suit upon some of them having been commenced against the township. The meeting passed a resolution instructing the Town Board not to make any costs in defending the suit; that the township will pay the bonds to the last penny as soon as it can legally do so. This feeling prevails with all classes.

The Cincinnati Contempt Case.

CINCINNATI, O., March 18.—John R. McLean, business manager and one of the proprietors of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, was before Judge Marchant, of the Police Court to-day, to answer to a charge of contempt in refusing to name third party, giving him information confirmed by R. T. Scowden, and published in the *Enquirer*. Suit was brought by Quinn, charging Scowden with procuring the publication of said article. McLean said he meant no contempt of the court, but refused to answer on the ground that answer to the question involved the exposure of vital business interests. Judge Marchant levied a fine of $50 and costs, and relieved McLean from arrest. He said he would sign a bill of exceptions for a certiorari, and gave notice that each refusal would be a separate contempt. The Quinn-Scowden case was postponed ten days, when McLean will be called again.

OBITUARY.

Johann Henrich.

BERLIN, March 18.—Johann Heinrich Maedler, the distinguished German astronomer, is dead, aged 79.

O. B. Hart, Governor of Florida.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 18.—The Hon. O. B. Hart, Governor of Florida, died at his residence in this city this evening.

The Rev. Dr. David Elliott.

PITTSBURGH, March 18.—The Rev. Dr. David Elliott, Emeritus Professor in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Allegheny City, died this afternoon, in his 87th year. He was the last living Moderator of the original Presbyterian Assembly before the division.

THE COMMUNISTS.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The French residents of this city celebrated, this evening, the third anniversary of the Paris Commune by a banquet and ball. There was a large attendance, and among the invited guests were the Workingmen's Committee of Safety. The proceeds were devoted to the benefit of the widows and orphans of the Communists.

THE TEMPERANCE WAR.

The Chicago Ladies Move in Force upon the Mayor's Office.

They Ask His Honor to Veto the Sunday Ordinance.

To Which He Replies that He Is Pledged to Approve It.

Several Poorly-Attended Temperance Meetings in the City Yesterday.

Reports, Favorable and Otherwise, from Other Cities and Towns.

IN CHICAGO.

The friends of Temperance did comparatively little yesterday. An application to Mayor Colvin to induce him to veto the Sunday ordinance was unsuccessful, and the temperance meeting last night was large but not specially enthusiastic.

THE APPEAL TO THE MAYOR.

A party of five ladies, representing the Executive body of fifty, were detailed yesterday morning to wait upon Mayor Colvin and present to him a petition asking him to veto the ordinance passed Monday night. Ascertaining that the Mayor was confined to his room by an affliction such as Job suffered from when his experience had progressed to about the same point, the ladies found their way to the Sherman House and sent up their cards. After waiting ten minutes or so, which time was spent in canvassing the best methods to meet the coming interview, and fixing in their minds the speeches they would make, they were somewhat disconcerted by receiving an order to come up to the Mayor's private audience-room. Possibly the speeches were lost on the way up, or the embarrassing nature of their errand made them ill at ease; at any rate when they reached the Mayor's presence they were

IN A MEASURE DEMORALIZED

and failed to show the bold front and purpose which animated them. This was a temporary weakness, however, which courtesy to the sex will readily excuse, for, after being cordially received and each shaken by the hand and invited to be seated, the Chairman, Mrs. Wilce, drew forth a paper, and without a word handed it to Mr. Colvin. The Mayor, who had his head neatly done up in a white cloth which was indicative of mental or physical distress, accepted the document, and, assuming the privileges of an invalid,

SETTLED BACK IN HIS EASY CHAIR,

and deliberately began its perusal. The ladies in the meantime drew up their chairs in a semicircle, and surrounded the leader of the Citizens' party, and for a few moments silence profound ensued. The paper which the Mayor read was as follows:

THE PETITION.

We, the undersigned, a committee appointed by the ladies of the various churches of this city, are instructed to wait upon your Honor, and to urge upon you the propriety and solemn duty of withholding your official sanction from an ordinance passed by the Common Council March 16, 1874, entitled "An ordinance amending Sec. 1, Chap. 50, and Sec. 2, Chap. 28, Rev. City Ordinances."

We can, in this paper, only call your attention to a few of the many weighty reasons why this act should not become a law.

1. It breaks down the safeguards of the old ordinance, under which our city prospered so many years. We submit that this has not been demanded by the men and women whose industry, intelligence, and purity have been the foundation of the growth of our beloved city. In confirmation of this we submit that the mob which lined our streets and crowded the passage-way of our City Hall on the night when said ordinance was passed, insulting our most respectable ladies, who bore a remonstrance of 16,000 of the mothers, wives, and daughters against the repeal of the good ordinance, are not the men who best understand the elements of our city's growth. On the contrary, did they not manifest that recklessness of the designs of civilization so characteristic of saloon education?

2. It does not make a prohibition of gaining a condition of the license, as was done under the ordinance repealed. Why is the following condition omitted from the license? Was it not a good part of the contract? "And that he, the saloon-keeper, will prohibit all gaming, with or without betting, by means of any cards, dominoes, dice, or other articles of luck or chance." Here is a door thrown open for an additional and dangerous inducement for young men to spend the Sabbath in saloons, which, we submit, was not contemplated by many who supported the People's Party. We feel that you will never approve of it.

3. It provides "that he will keep closed all doors opening out upon any street from the bar or room where such liquors are sold on Sunday, and that all windows opening upon any street from such bar or room where such liquors are sold shall be provided with blinds, shutters, or curtains on Sundays, so as to obstruct the view from such streets into such rooms."

It allures by its secrecy. It seeks to avoid public opinion, a most powerful aid in securing good order. It shuts out our police, and renders it impossible to curb and control those evil passions and disturbances which are produced by the free use of intoxicating drinks.

4. It permits a traffic on the Sabbath, which is always fraught with evil. It increases the danger tenfold by reason of the non-employment of our citizens on that day. Money will go to saloons when it is greatly needed in families. Why should not saloon-keepers conform to our customs and prevent the danger?

Why "obstruct the view"? If the view is not fit to be seen is it fit to be? Is this the way to educate free American citizens? Is this our boasted personal liberty—to hide behind doors, and blinds, and shutters, and screens on Sunday?

The future historian of Chicago may have some difficulty in harmonizing this ordinance with the spirit we exhibit in other matters. We ask that you veto the ordinance—to preserve self-respect, or, at least, the appearance thereof, among Sunday saloon-visitors.

5. It sets at defiance our State laws and proposes to license that which is therein forbidden. Chicago is under the State law, which was sustained by our courts. Will you permit your responsibilities to be thus complicated?

6. It is contrary to the law of every State in the Union.

7. It is contrary to the religious conviction of every sect in this city, and of the spirit of Christianity, as interpreted by all the followers of Christ, and of the Jewish faith.

Permit us, then, we think with confidence, to appeal to you by all of these considerations, and in behalf of American citizenship, founded on intelligence and purity; of every victim of intemperance, and in behalf of prosperous, happy homes, of good government, and the honor of your administration, to prevent the consummation of an act which will do so much to destroy and so little to build up; and which will be so destructive to a pure love to man and to God.

Mrs. Thomas Wilce, Mrs. C. H. Blackall, Mrs. W. W. Wirt, Mrs. H. T. Tarbush, Mrs. F. A. Conwell.

A RADICAL DIFFERENCE.

By the time his eye had followed down about half the pages of the foregoing document, an interjectional remark to the effect that he saw they were temperance women fell from his lips.

"Yes," responded a lady, "we hope you will grant our prayer."

The Mayor (still reading)—There; that passage about the harm, and all that. I don't agree with you, ladies. I don't believe it will be better to close the saloons.

Here the paper fell in his lap, and its reading was not again resumed.

GO TO THE SOURCE.

The ladies looked astonished and unprepared at this outbreak. After considering mentally what it would be best to do, one of them finally made bold to ask, "Why not?"

"Well, the fact is," responded the Mayor, "I do not see why you should come down so hard on the poor saloon-keepers. If you want to get this evil remedied, you had better go to the source—go to the representatives in Congress and petition them."

"Yes, but we must make a beginning, and we want the Mayor with us," artfully replied a lady.

THE SOLEMN PLEDGE.

"It is of no use to ask me to veto that ordinance. I cannot do it. You know as well as I that I was elected by 30,000 citizens, and I gave a pledge to them that I would sustain this measure. I must do it."

"But you do not believe it is right?"

"My dear madam, there are ten thousand things in this city that are not right."

"But that does not alter the justice of this."

"I am not so sure about that; may be it does, and may be it does not, at any rate I am pledged to it. You ought to have gone to Bond. He was a nominee of your party, and was in office several weeks, and, if he wanted to, could have had such an ordinance. All the newspapers in Chicago were against me. I was to be the nominee of the Republican party, but they went back on me. I am satisfied that Medill was sorry that he had interfered with the saloons."

THE MORAL SIDE.

"But, as a moral Christian man, do you not think it is an awful shame to Chicago, and do you not think it your duty to close the saloons on the Lord's day?"

The Mayor declined to be considered as a Christian man. "I have promised to support the measure, and I will do it," said his Honor, with a Jacksonian compression of the lips. "I will sign the bill. It would do no good any way to grant your request. Take a case in point; it would be just like trying to suppress a bile,—if I cure it in one place it breaks out in another. I believe the best thing that can be done is to make them close the front doors and windows; you cannot do more than this, and this will be a great relief in summer time to those going to church. It was a shame to have them open."

This unguarded expression again aroused the drooping spirits of the ladies, who returned to the task of presenting the moral side of the subject. Several instances of drunken husbands were narrated, and sons who could get whisky on the Sabbath day.

BUTTERING HIM.

The presentation of the points was rather confused, as the ladies had been met by political questions upon which they were not posted, while the Mayor steadily ignored any other aspect of the case. At last a lady bethought her of that skillful potion, flattery and self-interest, and thus instilled it into the city official's ear:

"Mayor Colvin, do not you want every good, true woman in this city to electioneer for you next year?"

This was a new feature in the case; but, after knitting his brows, and probably casting up the votes, the Mayor replied that he believed not. Once more the ladies looked prayerful, and the Mayor again launched into the political tide. He thought that there was more whisky sold when Medill closed the saloons Sunday than since. The drug stores, which sell the poorest liquor in town, were always open, and people bought it by the bottle and drank it by the quart, where they used to take only a single nip before.

RELIGION.

Perceiving that he was incorrigible, the ladies sent in a final shot asking him if he did not believe it was his religious duty to help them; to which he replied with a bland smile that that was a question it would take a long time to argue, and the ladies accordingly withdrew.

THAT ROW MONDAY NIGHT.

It will be remembered that Tuesday, the Rev. Arthur Edwards called upon Supt. Rehm, and told him that a personal friend of his had stated that Capt. Buckley said that the ladies had no right to come to the Common Council. The using of this language Capt. Buckley denied. Yesterday the "friend," who is J. B. McMullen, of No. 105 Washington street, visited Mr. Rehm, and said

HE HEARD CAPT. BUCKLEY

utter the words objected to, and that he was willing to make affidavit to the fact. Capt. Buckley still denies having used them, and asserts that Mr. McMullen must have mistaken somebody else for him. Supt. Rehm disclaims any responsibility for the insults of the mob; he sent Capt. Buckley to the Council Chamber with twenty policemen to preserve order, and it was preserved as well as it possibly could be done.

ARTHUR EDWARDS' PROTEST.

The following letter from the Rev. Arthur Edwards is in relation to this same subject:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The ladies who retired from the Council Chamber last Monday night were compelled to run a filthy gauntlet 2,000 feet long, and to endure a tide of abuse that would make Billingsgate shudder. The daily papers have clearly stated the outrage in plain terms, and the record is a burning disgrace to Chicago authorities. The besetting mob extended along Adams street, through the lower hall, up the long stairs, and through the upper hall, close up to the doors of the Chamber. Whenever a lady began her exit the mob yelled its execration in language too foul for repetition.

The crowd of cutthroats did this, but who is responsible for its permission? I charge this responsibility upon Supt. Rehm, Capt. Buckley, and their perhaps unwilling subordinates on duty there.

At 5 o'clock on Monday afternoon I escorted a small committee of ladies to police headquarters, who asked of Supt. Rehm, first, reserved seats in the Council Chamber; and, second, a small police escort for the large coming lady committee. To the first request Mr. Rehm replied that he had no authority over the Chamber, though nobody doubts that he can secure seats for fifty distinguished men; and, to the second request, that he had *no authority* to detail men for the suggested duty.

From the police regulations I extract: Sec. 2, relating to Superintendent's duty, says:

"All officers of the Department shall be subject to the orders and supervision of the General Superintendent, and shall perform such duties as he may assign them."

Sec. 5 of the same chapter says:

"He [the Superintendent] shall have power to direct temporarily any or all of the police force to any place within the city where their services may be deemed necessary."

Further, the then Superintendent, when 20,000 *workingmen* besieged the Council, found authority to clear the entire building and adjacent streets; while, in this case, a howling mob, too vicious to work, were allowed to occupy the building, and, in a whirlwind of filth, to jostle, execrate, and insult 150 of the purest ladies in Chicago.

Still further, I charge that Capt. Buckley openly gave the cue to the mob, that he audibly declared that the ladies had no business at the Chamber. The accurate Captain denies this charge, but he or his friends can obtain an affidavit from J. B. McMullen, 105 Washington street, which will show both that the Captain offended against good order and has a treacherous memory. Further testimony will show that the police exchanged jokes with the crowd, and so intimated that foul insult to ladies was the order within four feet of Chicago's legislative hall.

Supt. Rehm has, to me, denied his authority and physical power to control the mob. I reply that he would not to-morrow night allow a crowd of loafers to so insult a theatre audience retiring from McVicker's, and that he *did clear* the halls when he, later in the evening, saw fit to do so. I claim that five men and Capt. Buckley's star (provided the latter were worn by a willing officer not committed to the crowd as against the ladies) might have kept the halls clear. Indeed, the whole animus of police headquarters was in deprecation of the lady citizens' visit and petition, as I clearly saw at 5 o'clock on Monday.

When Rafferty kills a policeman, the police ask for protection; but, when law and order make policemen safer, Bridgeport roughs surge up to the Council and are allowed by the police to insult the purest and the weakest of citizens, who, being denied a prior request for protection, throw themselves upon the tender mercy of Rehm and Buckley. Jacob Rehm may have been conveniently in bed, since he was invisible, but Buckley, under Hesing's eye, gave a keynote to disorder. Thus forewarned, and with a prior request for safety, the police of Chicago is responsible for that outrage upon Chicago wives and mothers which the police had the power and authority—but, also, not the decency—to prevent.

As a witness to the first visit to Rehm, and to the insults put upon the ladies, and under the impulse of hot indignation remaining after two days of reflection, I make this protest and charge. Mr. Rehm has already heard it from my lips.

Heaven save us, when we want room at our City Hall, from being a pure woman or a workingman. Thieves and cutthroats may, however, press unmolested close up to the bosoms of our City Fathers.

ARTHUR EDWARDS.

CHICAGO, March 18, 1874.

THE LADIES THEMSELVES.

Since the ladies who visited the City Hall Monday night are the ones who are the most concerned in this matter, and who have the most right to complain if they have been wronged, the following communication, wherein they present their thanks to Capt. Buckley, may be taken as ending the controversy, so far as he and his subordinates are concerned:

CHICAGO, March 18, 1874.

At a called meeting of the Committee of Ladies appointed to present the Women's Temperance Petition to the Mayor and Common Council on the evening of the 16th inst., the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That we present our thanks to Capt. Buckley and the small police force under his command, and to other officers and gentlemen present at the time, for courtesies and protection afforded the ladies in the hall and its immediate vicinity; also to the press, for its able and kind reports of our meetings and movements and defense of our cause."

On behalf of the Committee,

MRS. MOSES SMITH, Chairman.
MISS E. DWYER,
MRS. T. WILCE.

DEVOTIONAL EXERCISES.

AT THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

A very interesting prayer-meeting in aid of the temperance cause was held in the First Congregational Church yesterday evening. The body of the church was filled with earnest participants in the evening's exercises. The meeting was conducted by

MR. J. H. COLE,

who spoke and prayed very feelingly in aid of the temperance cause, and especially of the movement at present in progress. He also read a few verses from the Scriptures, in which was related the casting out of out of devils and their taking possession of the herd of swine. The leader then read a letter which he had received from a woman in Edinburgh whose husband, just released from the insane asylum, had come to Chicago, obtained work, and was in a fair way to do well both temporally and spiritually.

AN ARMY OFFICER

related his experience as a drunkard, and the means of grace, but his remarks were almost inaudible, so that but a word here and there could be caught by which the sense could be gleaned. He thought that though Gen. Sheridan had fought many a hard battle, he had a tougher fight before him than any he had yet engaged in, and that was the struggle with whisky. The speaker asked the prayers of the congregation in his aid in the struggle against the sin of intemperance.

A RAILROAD MAN

described the incidents of his conversion some six years ago, which happened in a saloon on Madison street, where he used to wait for a passing car and kill time by taking a drink or two. On the night of his conversion, he saw something in the glass; it was the Spirit of God, and he asked the bar-keeper what he would take for the drink, tumbler and all. The bar-keeper told him it would cost 40 cents. The speaker thought over the matter, remembered that for 40 cents he could buy a beefsteak, but finally he dashed the glass to the floor and shattered it to pieces. He then walked three miles to a prayer-meeting to be prayed for, and, after a struggle and much prayer, he obtained a complete mastery over his passion for stimulating drink.

OTHER EXERCISES.

The meeting then sang the hymn beginning

> There is a fountain filled with blood,
> Drawn from Emmanuel's veins.

After several more prayers and speeches, one of which was given by a man who had a profound faith in the efficacy of a glass of wine and the ruling of majorities, the meeting closed with the singing of the Doxology and the pronunciation of the benediction.

OTHER MEETINGS.

The ladies of the Third Presbyterian Church held their regular weekly meeting in the parlors of the church yesterday afternoon. The business transacted was of a local character, except that it was decided to offer the use of their church for the purpose of holding the Union Prayer-Meetings of the West Division.

Prayer meetings were also held in the Temple Baptist Church and several others, but nothing of general interest was said or done.

FUTURE GATHERINGS.

A committee, consisting of Prof. Swing, the Revs. C. D. Helmer, C. L. Thompson, S. McChesney, T. W. Goodspeed, and Dr. Felton, appointed to arrange for a temperance mass meeting, met in the Methodist Ministers' Rooms yesterday afternoon, and after some discussion, agreed that the mass meeting should be held in the main audience-room of the Methodist Church Block, Monday afternoon. Among the speakers selected for the occasion, each to occupy only ten minutes, are Bishop Foley, the Rev. Dr. Ryder, Bishop Whitehouse, the Rev. R. W. Patterson, D. D., the Rev. L. T. Chamberlain, and the Rev. S. McChesney.

A mass-meeting of ladies interested in the cause of Temperance will be held at 3 p. m. to-day at the First Methodist Church.

ELSEWHERE.

ILLINOIS.

AT SPRINGFIELD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 18.—The temperance crusade began in earnest here to-day. About a dozen devoted Christian ladies were out and visited first the Leland House bar, where they talked with the proprietor, urging him to close his traffic. Next they visited Lanahan's saloon, where nearly all the bon ton go to get their toddies. They were admitted without objection, and spent some time in conversation. They were kindly treated, but made no conquests. A curious and vulgar throng followed after them as they made their rounds. To-day's movement is the initial step of a more formidable one. The course adopted is to reason with the saloon-keepers. A meeting for prayer in behalf of the cause was held at the Second Presbyterian Church this afternoon.

AT FAIRBURY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FAIRBURY, Ill., March 18.—A very large temperance meeting was held here last evening. Speeches were made by all of the clergymen of the town. The speeches were received with great applause, and the indications are that this vicinity will soon see an active crusade against intemperance.

STERLING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STERLING, Ill., March 18.—The war on the saloons continues. A No-License Mayor was elected. The entire city is being canvassed by ladies with two petitions for the women to sign: one is to the saloon-keepers, to stop selling; and the other to the Council, not to grant licenses. The men are pledging money by thousands to prosecute the liquor-sellers. The temperance-people of this city believe in force, and not prayer, to suppress the traffic. Lively times are ahead.

AT DANVILLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., March 18.—The crusade against the saloons was continued this morning at 10 o'clock, by a squad of eleven ladies visiting the saloon of Morris Mitchell, reputed to be the hardest den in the city, where prayers, exhortations and singing of hymns were indulged in for an hour and a half. In their talk with Mitchell, he quoted a passage of Scripture in justification of his business, but was soon forced to acknowledge his quotation inapplicable. The pledge was passed around, and signed by a number of bystanders, but Mitchell refused. From Mitchell's they went to Garety & Brothers', where much the same programme was carried out, with apparently like result. They then visited the drug store of Doerfling & Brother, who readily signed the pledge. This is the first drug store visited, and some little curiosity was manifested as to what course would be pursued by the drug-men. This afternoon calls were made upon the saloons of F. Brady and F. Kavenaugh, but the doors were found locked, and the proprietors gone. The drug store of Jones Brothers was then visited, but, as a lady-clerk was the only one in the store, a prayer was offered, and the ladies departed. Alexander Moore's saloon was next favored with a visit of nearly two hours' duration, but his Hibernian heart remained obdurate against all prayers and exhortations. Next in order came the liquor and billiard-saloon of Hauk Johnson, who, immediately upon their entrance, locked the door, thereby excluding the large crowd which had been in attendance thus far. No prayers were offered up, the ladies contenting themselves with having a plain, earnest conversation with him, pointing out to him the great wrong he was doing to mankind by his present business, and the disgrace which would be brought upon his wife and children by the continuance of the same. He pleaded, as have all the balance, that it was the only way they had to support themselves and families. After continuing the conversation for about three-quarters of an hour, the ladies retired to renew their visits to-morrow. As on their previous visits, they were treated with uniform kindness and respect by the saloon-keepers and by-standers, and in no case have they been refused admittance into a saloon.

AT OSWEGO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSWEGO, Ill., March 18.—The novelty of the crusading business having worn off, it begins to languish. The praying force, which, during its most popular season, numbered about twenty souls, has been reduced to five. The home duties of tending the babies and boiling the kettle, which, since the first inception of the crusade have devolved upon the husbands, and been cheerfully performed by them, have become wearisome since the approach of spring, with balmy airs to woo them to more manly occupations. The ark still makes its appearance daily on the streets, and the remnant of the band have not yet lost faith, although four weeks of prayer have availed nothing. The main reliance now is upon the result of the municipal election, which will take place in a few weeks. Strenuous efforts are being made to elect a no-license Board.

PEOTONE.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

PEOTONE, Will Co., Ill., March 17.—Yesterday, for the first time since the founding of the town, this place was able to vote itself clear of the whisky-traffic. The ladies held a large prayer-meeting during the election. From the prayer-meeting committees were sent out to labor with doubtful voters. Other delegations occupied the store-steps near the polls, to encourage those who were doing the work. When the result was known, the church-bells rang triumphant peals, and in the evening a large and excited meeting gathered in the Methodist Church—the Rev. W. F. Wood presiding—to praise God and take steps to follow up our victory. Addresses were made by the Chairman, by the Rev. Mr. Drew, and by Messrs. Collins, Cowen, Warden, Bradshaw, and others. The pledge was circulated and freely signed. The meeting reluctantly broke up, with the bells again declaring our liberty from alcohol. Stirring temperance sermons were delivered in all the churches last Sabbath, and the ladies to-day are perfecting their organization. Five thousand dollars will probably be pledged to back up the new Trustees.

OHIO.

AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., March 18.—Yesterday, a committee of ladies from the Women's Temperance League visited the restaurant of J. M. Richards & Co. They were courteously received. After fifteen minutes spent in prayer and singing, Mr. Richards was asked to sign the pledge, but declined to do so. He assured them, however, that his rooms would be at their disposal whenever they choose to call. To-day a Committee of fifteen ladies visited a number of the principal saloons in different parts of the city, including those in the Weddel and Kennard Houses. In each saloon prayer and singing exercises were held, attracting large crowds of spectators. The ladies were in every instance received with kindness and respect, but none of the saloon-keepers signed the pledge. The lady reporter for the *Press* says: "The league has adopted, and will put into operation, a plan of work which shall be as thorough and deep as it is comprehensive and strong. The ladies are steadily going forward with the work they have undertaken, depending not so much upon the excitement and enthusiasm, as upon their complete appreciation of the necessity and importance of the great reform. The plan will reach all classes,—manufacturers and workingmen as well as trades-people and other citizens. The ladies are preparing for work all over the city."

AT DAYTON.

DAYTON, O., March 18.—Notwithstanding the rain the crusaders stuck to the saloons all day, visiting a large number, but inducing no manifest impression. Haddick, the prosecutor of Mrs. Thomas, invited her band into his bar-room and treated them with distinguished consideration. It is said that he gushed repentantly. Good treatment at all the saloons is reported. No prospects of a conquest yet.

AT DENNISON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DENNISON, O., March 18.—Two more saloons surrendered to-day, and the sale of liquor is forbidden in another by the owner of the building. This makes seven saloons for three days' work.

MICHIGAN.

AT WAYNE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 18.—One of our citizens returning to-day from the town of Wayne, eastern part of this State, tells of dastardly outrages committed there by parties in the saloon interest on animals and property belonging to leading temperance men. They girdled the fruit trees of Dr. Alexander; peeled the skin off from one leg of his best horse, cruelly leaving the poor beast alive; shot others of his creatures, and broke in his tile-drain. They also shot an imported merino buck belonging to George Swift, Esq., formerly member of the Legislature, and girdled nearly all the trees in his fruit orchard.

AT ST. JOSEPH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., March 18.—The temperance crusade was inaugurated in this place to-day. An advance party of ladies representing some of the first families, opened the campaign about 3 o'clock p. m., by visiting the saloon and billiard hall kept by John Wilkinson. The ladies urged him to give up the business, and sign the pledge, but they failed to obtain his signature. Prayer was offered, followed by a hymn, and the party left. They next called on Thomas Walker, in the basement of the Hoyt House, but received no encouragement there. The party then adjourned for the day. To-morrow the ladies will continue the crusade with an increased force.

INDIANA.

AT FORT WAYNE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., March 18.—The temperance excitement is increasing. A large meeting of business men was held this afternoon, the Hon. John Hough presiding. A committee was appointed to draft a form of organization, and a grand mass-temperance-meeting was called for Friday night to pledge financial aid to the women in their efforts.

AT JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., March 18.—To-night George W. Bain, of Kentucky, the great temperance orator, lectures at Mozart Hall, this city, to an immense audience. His manner of eloquence in sustaining the crusaders in their movement will inspire them with renewed courage.

PENNSYLVANIA.

AT PITTSBURGH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, March 18.—The practical evidence of the ladies' movement in visiting the Mayors of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, asking them to enforce the law in regard to Sunday liquor-selling, has been illustrated within the past two days. Last evening Deputy Mayor Neilie issued an order calling upon all

POLICE OFFICERS TO REPORT VIOLATIONS

of the law wherever they came under their knowledge, and a non-conformance thereto would be sufficient reason for their discharge. This afternoon Acting-Mayor McMasters addressed the day police, and informed them that they must see to the enforcement of the Sunday law both in regard to liquor and cigar selling, and that if it were found they did not comply with the order they would be immediately discharged, and precluded from ever again occupying positions on the police force. The law in regard to

CLOSING AT MIDNIGHT

he also ordered enforced. This evening, to the night police, he in person delivered the same order.

To-morrow afternoon another large meeting will be held in Dr. Squiers' First Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in this city.

Yesterday afternoon a delegation that called on Deputy-Mayor Barker, of the South Side, asking him to

ISSUE AN ORDER TO THE POLICE

enforcing the Sunday liquor law, were attacked by a mob, but nobody was hurt, though several missiles were thrown. The Deputy promised to co-operate.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.—Two largely-attended prayer-meetings were held this afternoon, under the auspices of the women's temperance bands. Excellent addresses were delivered by Dr. Elizabeth J. French, Edwin H. Coates, and others. The United Presbyterian Church, on Bainbridge street, below Twelfth, was crowded to excess to-night by an audience almost wholly composed of the working classes, to hear the Hon. Edward G. Lee lecture on the evils of intemperance. The gentleman's remarks were listened to with marked attention, and were decidedly productive of good results, as the majority of those present took the pledge before leaving the church.

AT WILKESBARRE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 18.—The temperance excitement began here to-day. A praying band of thirteen ladies visited several of the saloons, and were courteously received except at one German saloon, where a boisterous and disrespectful crowd freely patronized the bar during the whole service. Although the opening day is not considered a success, the ladies will continue the attack on the 700 rum shops now open.

NEW YORK.

AT BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, March 18.—A committee of the Ladies' Temperance Union waited on the Board of Excise Commissioners to-day, with a request that all the liquor-saloons' licenses be revoked. The Commissioners answered that they now had control of the saloons, and their condition would be much worse if the licenses were abolished. The interview is not likely to result in any change of system.

MINNESOTA.

Suit of Warehousemen Against the Southern Minnesota Railroad—Return of an Alleged Defaulter.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 18.—The owners of about forty warehouses on the Southern Minnesota Railroad employed attorneys to-day to bring suit against Receiver McIlrath and his bondsmen. They claim 5 cents a hundred on all the grain they have shipped since his appointment, that being the rebate allowed Easton, who represents the Receiver's Ring, as he did Thompson's Ring under the old management. The aggregate amount claimed is estimated at not less than $60,000, nor more than $100,000. The warehousemen have raised sufficient money, and express a determination to follow the matter in court until discriminations are stopped on that road. With their complaints come many others from the people along the line, and a report that Judge Dillon will be petitioned to remove McIlrath from his Receivership.

George W. Austin, late resident Director of the Normal School at Mankato, who was reported a defaulter last winter, returned this week from Indiana, and paid all deficiencies.

MORTUARY.

Burial of Col. Hyatt C. Ransom, at Jeffersonville, Ind.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., March 18.—The last sad rites were paid to the remains of the late Col. Hyatt C. Ransom, of the United States army, at the Episcopal Church, in this city today. The Rev. R. Totten officiated. The services were solemn and impressive, and the attendance large, including a number of army officers. The pall-bearers, in uniform, were Lieut.-Col. J. A. Elkin, Deputy Quartermaster-General of the South; Col. McClure, Assistant Paymaster-General; Maj. Sloan, Surgeon, United States army; Col. Kilburn, Assistant Commissary-General; Maj. Rochester, Paymaster, United States army; Capts. Castor, Lee, and Barrett. The coffin was wrapped in the American flag and decorated with beautiful wreaths.

A DETERMINED SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., March 18.—The woman named Percy, of Bellevue, who bought a pistol with the intent of committing suicide, and a coffin in which to be buried, as stated in a dispatch to THE TRIBUNE, on Monday, made the attempt to kill herself last night by shooting with a pistol. The ball passed, it is alleged, between her heart and left lung, if such a thing be possible, without causing death, and she was alive at last accounts. Her heartless daughter, who appears to have been the cause of this calamity, left her paramour at Clinton and got back to her almost dead mother this morning.

SPRINGFIELD.

The Last End of the Legislature Coming in Sight.

Some Attention to Business on the Part of Both Houses.

A Strong Warehouse Lobby Working for an Increase of Storage Rates.

Good Reasons for Supposing that Money Is Being Used to That End.

Comical Performance in the Senate Over the Shawneetown Ditch.

RAILROADS AND WAREHOUSES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AMENDING THE WAREHOUSE LAW.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 18.—The special order relating to the Warehouse law, was scarcely called by the President of the Senate before Whiting moved to indefinitely postpone. He said it was already determined that outside measures should not be thrust upon the Senate. It was late in the session, and an adjournment would soon be reached. Were it necessary to legislate for warehouses at all, there were other subjects relating thereto, which should first claim attention. Instead of intimidating the Senate by a demand for this bill, the warehouseman ought first to obey the present law, rather than act in complete contempt of its requirements.

Mr. Henry indorsed the views of the Bureau County Senator.

THE SENATE REFUSED TO POSTPONE INDEFINITELY.

Whiting moved to send it to the Committee on Agriculture, with instructions for an amendment to compel careful weighing, and to punish the use of fraudulent receipts. This, too, was lost—yeas 11, nays 21.

The previous question had been laid over by Cummings, which Whiting declared was no great surprise as there was $150,000 in the bill. [Sensation.] Whiting desired to debate the bill, but, of course, the gag was to be applied to a bill like this.

It went forward to a third reading by the vote of 19 to 13, as follows:

YEAS.

Brooks,	Lee,	Thompson,
Casey,	Palmer,	Upton,
Cummings,	Reynolds,	Voris,
Cusey,	Sanford,	Warren,
Dow,	Starne,	Williamson,
Hinchcliffe,	Steele,	Youngblood—19.
Hundley,		

NAYS.

Burke,	Jacobs,	Strong,
Castle,	Kelly,	Ware,
Ferrell,	Patterson,	Whiting,
Green,	Shepard,	Wilcox—13.
Henry,		

Mr. Jewett and Mr. Gondy are here, and the bill may possibly go through. It is worth far more than $150,000—Mr. Whiting's estimate—to the warehouses.

THE BILL IN THE HOUSE.

The House Committee on Inland Commerce introduced a copy of the bill pending in the Senate, increasing the rates of storage in warehouses.

THE RAILROAD LAW.

The House passed the bill amending the Railroad law so that schedules hereafter made by the Commissioners shall be prima facie evidence of reasonable maximum rates.

REVISING THE STATUTES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

REVISION IN THE HOUSE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 18.—The House passed Senate bill revising the law relating to Clerks of Courts, and House bills for the protection of hotel and boarding-house keepers, and providing ample means of egress from public buildings.

Senate bill revising the laws in relation to the Supreme Court passed the House, which disposes of the consolidation movement for the present.

The bill fixing the State Treasurer's bond at $1,000,000 was ordered to third reading in the House.

AMENDING THE ROAD LAW.

The House passed two amendments to the Road law, one requiring the owner of land on both sides of a public highway to get the approval of the Highway Commissioner before constructing a cattle-way under the highway; the action providing a jury of six, instead of twelve, to assess damages in the construction of roads.

APPEALS.

The House passed a bill to increase the number of appeals to the Supreme Court from the Seventh Circuit, including Will and Grundy Counties, by changing the May terms to June, contrary to the Constitution.

CLASSIFYING COUNTIES.

The House passed the following County Classification bill:

That for the purpose of fixing the fees and compensation of county and township officers in this State, the several counties therein are hereby divided into three classes, according to population, as ascertained by the Federal census of the year 1870, which classes shall be known as the first, second, and third, as follows:

Counties containing a population of not exceeding 20,000 inhabitants, to wit: the Counties of Alexander, Bond, Boone, Brown, Calhoun, Carroll, Cass, Clark, Clay, Clinton, Crawford, Cumberland, DeWitt, Douglas, DuPage, Edwards, Effingham, Fayette, Ford, Franklin, Gallatin, Grundy, Hamilton, Hardin, Henderson, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Jersey, Johnson, Kendall, Lawrence, Marshall, Mason, Massac, Menard, Mercer, Monroe, Moultrie, Perry, Piatt, Pope, Pulaski, Putnam, Richland, Saline, Schuyler, Scott, Stark, Union, Wabash, Washington, Wayne, White, Williamson, and Woodford, shall belong to, and be known as, counties of the first class.

Counties containing a population of over 20,000 and not exceeding 70,000, to wit: Adams, Bureau, Champaign, Christian, Coles, DeKalb, Edgar, Fulton, Greene, Hancock, Henry, Iroquois, JoDaviess, Kane, Kankakee, Knox, Lake, LaSalle, Lee, Livingston, Logan, Macon, Macoupin, Madison, Marion, McDonough, McHenry, McLean, Montgomery, Morgan, Ogle, Peoria, Pike, Randolph, Rock Island, Sangamon, Shelby, St. Clair, Stephenson, Tazewell, Vermilion, Warren, Whiteside, Will, and Winnebago, shall belong to and be known as counties of the second class.

Counties containing a population exceeding 70,000 inhabitants, to wit: the county of Cook, shall belong to and be known as counties of the third class.

UNION AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

The Revision Committee of the Senate, through Mr. Reynolds, reported an amendment to the House bill relating to State and County Agricultural Societies, so as to include, in the usual appropriations, all union fairs composed of two or more counties. County and Union Boards are to be elected in accordance with the rules prescribed by the State Board, and must report to the State Board annually. County and Union Societies must pay out as premiums $300, before they are entitled to any appropriation from the State.

THE COUNTY COURT BILL

took on a few amendments relating to number of terms and times of holding term, and was ordered to a third reading in the Senate.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SHAWNEETOWN DITCHWATER.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 18.—The Senate wasted the day discussing the outrageous claim for filling the Shawneetown ditch. Nothing of interest transpired until Voris accused the Shawneetown people of being thieves and robbers, when Youngblood, who is Shawneetown's Senator, replied that if the gentleman meant what he said it was false, and the gentleman knew it.

Voris answered, "That's a lie."

Youngblood reiterated his statement.

Voris replied, "That's an emphatic lie, and the gentleman is a liar."

The President hammered so vigorously that Youngblood could not respond, but the call to order had no effect on Voris, who stalked around the Senate like an enraged giraffe. Visions of pistols for two and coffee for one troubled timid Senators, and the unparliamentary and ungentlemanly proceedings produced a sensation. On Strong's motion, the offensive words were recorded in the journal. A vote being taken on the bill, it received only 16 votes to 10 against, and was therefore lost. The debate so demoralized the Senate that it adjourned soon after 4 o'clock.

CORPORATION COUNSEL.

The House, for want of something to do, passed a bill to allow a Corporation Counsel to live in the county outside the city which employs him.

DEAD.

The House refused to pass a bill for an act to make litigation more expensive, and to supply county newspapers with advertisements.

PENITENTIARY INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Orendorff presented a resolution asking why the Joint Special Committee appointed in January to investigate cruelty in the Penitentiary had never reported. The House refused to suspend the rules.

A WIDOW'S MITE.

The House refused to pass a bill appropriating $500 to the widow of the Rev. Nehemiah Pierce, who went to Europe to attend the Prison Congress on behalf of the State, and died soon after his return.

RECONSIDERATION MADE EASY.

The President of the Senate gave notice that, as the end of the session was approaching, he would hereafter hold that a motion to reconsider was the property of any one and could be acted on at once. Heretofore the ruling of the Chair has been that a motion entered to reconsider is the peculiar personal property of the person making such motion for two days.

GAS WORKS.

Cullerton having moved that the Senate bill allowing Chicago to establish and maintain gas-works be ordered to a third reading, Wicker pitched into the bill, but the motion prevailed.

A CHANCE FOR THE LADIES.

The House dissolved early in the afternoon, members leaving in squads to follow the crusaders around town. If the ladies would only pray this Legislature out of existence before the end of the week, they would save the State a large amount of money and the people from much unnecessary legislation. But it's past praying for.

HURRICANE.

Cairo Yesterday Visited by a Great Wind and Rain Storm.

Houses Blown Down and Unroofed, and Chimneys Promiscuously Distributed.

Many Buildings Flooded and Much Damage Done.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., March 18.—A terrible hurricane struck this city this morning at 10 minutes to 4 o'clock, which threatened for a moment the destruction of the city, with the lives of the people. Yesterday was uncomfortably warm, and while it was clear the most of the day, the air was heavy. The barometer began in the evening to sink rapidly. The signal observer announced about 7 p. m. that a storm was approaching, and this news was generally circulated. About dark, steamboats at the wharf made preparations for it by putting on extra cables, and, generally speaking, there was more or less uneasiness manifested all over the city, but the hours slipped by and the night was nearly clear. Nine, ten, eleven o'clock passed and our people retired to rest, many of them doubtless regarding

"OLD PROB" AS A HUMBUG,

but about half-past 3 o'clock they were awakened from pleasant dreams by a low rumbling sound, indicating the approach of the promised hurricane. The clouds were of an inky blackness, the lightning fierce and the thunder fearful. The tornado came from the south or southeast, and spent its force in one tremendous blast that

SHOOK EVERY BUILDING

as an earthquake would, but left in its pathway numerous mementoes of its visit. Houses were blown down, roofs were uplifted, walls thrown down, and chimneys and smoke-stacks were distributed in endless confusion. The rain poured down like a flood, and great damage was done by water, especially to unroofed buildings.

NO LOSS OF LIFE

has been discovered, but the loss of property is variously estimated at from $15,000 to $25,000. John Antrim, dealer in clothing, was the heaviest loser. The roof of his place was torn off and his stock greatly damaged, which, with the repairing to the house, must probably foot up $6,000.

THE DAMAGE DONE.

The roof of Louis Herbert's saloon, a part of the roof of Barclay Brothers' drug store, a part of the roof of W. B. Gilbert's residence, also the roof of Leo Kleus' bakery, and a part of the roof of the St. Charles Hotel, the roof of a building belonging to Paul Schuh, the overturning in the water of probably half a dozen light frames, and small house on Sixth street, two frames on Fourteenth street, and one or two other frames, the throwing down of a brick wall for S. Walters, and numberless other like accidents, comprise the extent of the damage from wind.

THE LOSS FROM WATER

is, however, greater than from the wind. No damage was done to steamers, neither do we hear of any damage in the surrounding country. The rain fell for about four hours, and the remainder of the day has been quiet. Among others that came in for a share of damage was the

DAILY AND WEEKLY "SUN" OFFICE,

which is located in Antrim's building. Everything in the establishment was drenched in water, but an extra was issued this afternoon, and the *Sun* will be all right to-morrow.

Though standing, as it were, on a narrow neck of land, Cairo has never before been visited by such a storm.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

CAIRO, Ill., March 18.—Telegrams from points adjacent report no damage from the storm this morning, indicating that its area was quite narrow. We heard of eight houses unroofed or seriously damaged in this city, on which the loss will average $100 to $200 each, except that of John Antrim, clothier, whose loss on building and stock is estimated at from $2,000 to $4,000. Wharf-boat proprietors and those in charge of the steamers in port acted on a hint from the United States Signal Office here, that the local observations indicated a storm, and took the precaution to make everything extra secure. It is probably owing to this fact that no damage was done to shipping.

FLOODS.

Overflow of Southern Rivers.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 18.—The Alabama River has overflowed its banks in many places, and all the creeks and streams are greatly swollen. Travel to Mobile is stopped by reason of the washes on the railroad track and damage to some of the bridges. No trains went out today on the road to Atlanta, and trains to Eufaula will not run for a day or two. The freshet is too early to injure the planters, as very little of the crops has as yet been planted.

MEMPHIS, March 18.—The officers of the steamer Phil Allen say the St. Francis River is rising rapidly from an overflow in the vicinity of New Madrid. All the lower plantations in the vicinity of the mouth of that river are under water; also those at Walnut Bend. The river here has fallen two inches. Weather sultry, with heavy rain and thunder-storm this afternoon.

An Exciting Rowing-Match.

From the Evansville (Ind.) Journal.

A young man of this city, being at an up-river town a few days ago, took a skiff to row to the next town down stream. About the time he put out he noticed a man and woman in a similar boat on the opposite side of the Ohio, the man pulling with all his might down stream. The Evansville youth did not want to be beaten by a man who had a load while he had an empty skiff, so he bent himself to his work with great energy. Row as hard as he might, the oarsman on the other side kept ahead of him, until the young man made up his mind that there was something wrong with the current, and he tried to cross.

This seemed to give additional energy to the other oarsman, whose "feathered oar" was plied with such a will that he gained sensibly, and our Evansviller dropped back, but still kept the couple in sight.

After half a day's row the single oarsman stopped at a town, rested, and did such business as he found, and took the next steamer for home. On the way down the steamer was hailed, and the couple from the skiff got aboard. The young man, after a short time, approached the champion oarsman and remarked: "Well, you beat me, didn't you; but I tried hard to get ahead."

"Thunderation!" exclaimed the man, "was that you a pullin' after us. I tho't it was Lize's dad, an' I jest lit in with all my might, but it's no use now; we're married for good now, stranger, an' I wouldn't row that hard even ef the old man was to heave in sight."

Feminine Revenge.

A Corning (Ia.) youth paid his attentions to two young ladies and proposed marriage to both. They found out about it, invited him to the house of one of them and asked him to take a seat between them, which he did, sitting down in a tub of water over which a covering had been nicely spread. Then they politely requested him not to be in a hurry to go, but he went.

POLITICAL.

Farmers' Convention in the Eighth Illinois Congressional District.

The Platform of the Decatur Convention Fully Indorsed.

Anti-Monopolists' Convention in the Twelfth Congressional District.

War Declared on All Special Privileges.

The Twelfth Congressional District.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., March 18.—The following are the resolutions adopted by the Anti-Monopoly Convention of the Twelfth Congressional District, held in this city yesterday:

WHEREAS, The great practical political issue of to-day, not only before this country, but before the whole civilized world, is the issue, not against capital or wealth as such, but against all unjust monopolies of whatever sort; and

WHEREAS, The whole civilized world is already organized or combined, in one form or another, with more or less of wisdom and discretion, on the one or the other side of this question of monopolies, we desire to throw our banner to the breeze on the side of the anti-monopolists. That we may not be misunderstood, we therefore declare ourselves in favor of all just and equal, all fair and honest, accumulations of wealth, of public usefulness, and proven by all proper methods of industry and skill, by all persons and associations of men whatever.

Second—We believe that all men have the inherent right to do what they please with their own, whenever and wherever they please to act in accordance with the public weal, and in no case whatever in which they do not please so to act; and that, in our own country, in this matter, the people themselves, and not individuals or corporations, are made the sole final judges.

Third—We believe that the highest well-being of the Republic and of the race requires that all unjust and improper action, either of individuals, or of corporations, or of officers or administrators of the law, should be suppressed by due processes and penalties of law at the earliest practicable moment; and, should this needed reform, like all other reforms, involve transient losses and inconveniences to individuals, or even to corporations or whole communities of men, the responsibility is not ours, but rests wholly upon acts of injustice already perpetrated; and we declare that, in righting these evils, the real, fundamental principles of the common law, applied without prejudice, are the sheet-anchor of our hopes.

Fourth—We denounce many of the pretended applications of the common law as unjust and unequal, while the real, original principles of the law are just and equal. In this respect, the principles involved in this great, world-wide anti-monopoly struggle, involving all races of men, are precisely analogous in principle as in form to our more limited American struggle in behalf of a single race. But we hope to terminate this present struggle for our rights, and the rights of our fellows, wholly by legal and peaceful means.

Fifth—We declare ourselves, therefore, opposed to all unequal and unjust monopolies, of whatever sort, whether by individuals or by corporations; whether by private creed or public franchise; whether of office, power, or wealth, obtained, or held, or used, or administered contrary to the public weal; whether such attempted monopolies relate to labor or capital; whether they originate with combined class rings of laborers or capitalists, or of caucuses of office-seekers, or of pretended administrators of justice through our courts and laws; whether they relate to railroads, or banks, or tariffs, or any other interest, either public or private. We abjure all such unjust class-legislation and class-administration, of whatever sort; and we invoke all the combined resources of both the common and the statute law to forever put an end to it on this Continent.

Sixth—Monopoly by individuals, obtained by regrossing (or by making "corners" in the market, as it is now called, says Mr. Webster), is an offense prohibited by law. But a man has by natural right the exclusive power of vending his own produce or manufactures; and to retain that exclusive right is not a monopoly, in the meaning of the law. We believe that this, as well as all other fundamental principles of the common law, should be rigorously administered and enforced against all monopolies of whatsoever sort.

Seventh—While we admit the absolute necessity and extreme utility of our railroad and other corporations, and while we desire to deal with them only on terms of equal justice and fairness, we cannot but contemplate with peculiar solicitude the rise of a power in the Republic that, according to Mr. Frank Gilbert and other statisticians, has received in grants more land from the Republic, beside their rights of way, than there is in the six New England States, with New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois combined; that has received some $20,000,000 of money voted as a free gift from this State alone, besides rights of way, and untold losses in stocks, subscriptions paid, and squandered, or sunk, or lost; a power capable of almost instantaneous combination and co-operation under the unscrupulous leadership of some two or three men; a power already capable of buying whole States and Legislatures; a power that, notwithstanding all its public gifts and franchises, already takes the ground that it holds no other obligation to the public than simply to make as much money out of the people as it can, and that it will resist to the uttermost all laws compelling a recognition of any other obligation. We contemplate with peculiar alarm the rise of such a power over us, and with peculiar disgust its unlawful and preposterous claims; and we call upon our legislators and administrators of our courts of law to enact and enforce such laws as shall compel this gigantic power to submit to the real common law of the race, and hold and use its franchises for the public good; or otherwise we call upon them to resign their public offices, and give place to others who will do it; and, unless this is, in fact, done, we do not believe that the liberties of the Continent or of the race can be preserved.

Eighth—WHEREAS, This Republic has been twice well-nigh destroyed under the delusion of the fatal dogma, Principles and not men,—once under the lead of a faction of violence and blood, and now again under the rottenness and corruption of venal monopolies, caucus-wirepullers, and office-seekers, scattered throughout all our villages and towns; in prosecuting our reform we declare ourselves for both principles and men, and, first of all, for men of unquestioned and unquestionable integrity, firmness, purity, and ability, in the whole record of their past lives, to select, administer, and apply our principles for us in our behalf. Such men we propose to select irrespective of all antecedent party organizations or affiliations, and to remand all others, of whatever party, or by however many caucuses, conventions, and presses upheld and indorsed, and speedily as possible, to private life. We insist on clean hands and clear heads first of all, and on just principles as fast as we can get at them.

Ninth—We commit all the details and particular methods of the great, world-wide reform to the deliberation and care of the men whom we shall so elect.

Tenth—That, as soon as may be desirable, we will put a candidate in the field to represent our principles in this district.

Eleventh—That copies of these resolutions be furnished to the papers of this Congressional District, and also of Chicago and St. Louis, for publication.

Farmers' Congressional Convention of the Eight District of Illinois.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FAIRBURY, Livingston Co., Ill., March 18.—The Convention was called to order by W. A. McKeyhen, the Vice-President of the Illinois State Farmers' Association for the Eighth District. James G. Bayne, of Woodford County, was then chosen permanent President, and H. B. Durham, of Kankakee, was chosen Secretary.

The following Committee on Credentials was then appointed: H. D. Whittemore, Kankakee; M. W. Dimick, Iroquois; E. C. Allen, Livingston; James Piper, Woodford; A. M. Hanlong, Ford.

The Committee reported full delegations from all the counties in the Congressional District, except Marshall County, who were not represented. A committee were then appointed upon resolutions,—Iroquois, A. I. Alexander; Livingston, W. McKeighan; Kankakee, H. S. Bloom; Ford, W. Noel; Woodford, James Piper,—who reported as follows: That we indorse and reaffirm the principles as set forth by the State Farmers' Association, held at Decatur, December, 1873, and report the following additional:

Resolved, That we believe that the policy of contracting the currency is detrimental to the interest of the laboring classes of the United States, and the laws of supply and demand regulate the amount of currency therefore.

Resolved, That we demand the repeal of the National Banking law, and the substitution of a legal-tender currency directly from the National Treasury, interchangeable at the option of the holder with Government bonds bearing a rate of interest not exceeding 3 65-100 per cent per annum.

Resolved, That their practice of electing to Congress and the legislative bodies men that are directly pecuniarily interested in National Banks or other species of business privately is unsound policy, and that it meets with our unqualified condemnation.

Resolved, That the existing Railway law of this State should be sustained and enforced until thoroughly tested before the courts.

Resolved, That we demand of Congress the repeal of the unjust law that prevents foreign vessels from competing in our own lake and coastwise trade.

Resolved, That the Revenue laws of the State shall be so amended that all bona-fide indebtedness on personal property shall be deducted.

The resolutions were adopted.

The Convention then appointed the following Central Congressional Committee:

Livingston County—I. H. Satis.
Marshall County—W. Noel.
Ford County—William Cooper.
Iroquois County—F. B. Beach.
Woodford County—Peter Vance.

Although the Convention was not as large as was expected, yet the work accomplished was great, and the results which must naturally ensue will tend to further unite and strengthen the Farmers' Movement.

The Successor to Sumner.

BOSTON, March 18.—The contest for Senator Sumner's successor is narrowing. The principal candidates are now conceded to be Dawes, Adams, Hoar, and Banks. It is thought the Democrats, who have 75 votes out of 260, will unite on a Liberal Republican.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE BOARD OF POLICE.

The Board of Police Commissioners met yesterday afternoon for the transaction of business. The first case under consideration was the oft-continued one of

SERGT. EDWARD HOOD.

The result of the trial shows conclusively that the whole thing was urged on by the friends of Rafferty. The charge was a compound one, containing three separate charges of three different parties. The first charge was intoxication and inattention to duty, preferred by Joseph Connell and several others. They failed to make out a case and the charge was dismissed.

The next charge was one preferred by James Cullenan against the Sergeant for conduct unbecoming a police officer. But as it was shown on cross-examination by Cullenan's own confession that he had been convicted once of robbery, twice of wife-beating, and once of larceny, his testimony went for what it was worth, and the charge was dismissed.

The last charge was one preferred by a sister-in-law of Cullenan, who stated that the officer was intoxicated for twelve consecutive days in last July. The witness contradicted herself continually, and showed very plainly that the whole thing was a cut-and-dried affair. Like the other charges, the defense was not required to bring any rebutting testimony, for it was dismissed unanimously the Board.

There being no more business before the Commissioners, they adjourned till to-day.

SHERIDAN AND THE TIMES.

A *Times* reporter coming in, President Sheridan addressed him as follows: "I am very much obliged to you for that article" (referring to an attack made on him and Superintendent Rehm yesterday, in the columns of that paper). The reporter meekly replied that he did not write it. He did not visit the meeting in an official capacity, but only to see the fun.

PLAIN LANGUAGE.

The Commissioner did not heed the interruption, but went on to say "the article from beginning to end is totally false, and the brute who wrote it knows it is false, and I can account for its appearance in no other way than to charge it to the ignorance and moral cussedness of the brutal ruffian, coward, and ignoramus on the *Times*, who penned it."

The reporter wished to know if the Commissioner spoke officially, as President of the Board. Because if he did the reporter would go out and bring in the representatives of all the other papers, that they might not lose the benefit of what the Commissioner had to say.

BRING THEM IN.

This unusual and unexpected liberality on the part of the *Times'* representative met with the approval of the justly indignant Commissioner, and he said he wished they were all present to hear what he had to say. He did not speak for the Board, they could speak for themselves, but he did emphatically speak for himself, and as he had been attacked as an official, so he would answer. He wished "these men on the *Times*, who skulk and shield themselves behind the editorial screen, would come out like men and dare to repeat the lies they wrote."

REHM'S OPINION.

Superintendent Rhem coming in, the reporter turned to him for consolation, and asked him if he had anything to say in regard to the article. He had not, for it did very little good to notice what the *Times* said. It troubled him very little. Commissioner Klokke said that was by far the better way to ignore the matter altogether. Commissioner Reno, who had been all the while a silent listener, made a very sensible remark: "Don't pay any attention to the article. The very fact that the *Times* states a thing as being true is prima facie evidence that it is not."

THE REPORTER GROWS INDIGNANT.

This was a body blow. The reporter from the *Times* lost his temper and grew furious. He would like to know if there were not others present who something to say on the matter. Why did they pitch upon him? He was not responsible for any article that he did not write. Commissioner Sheridan explained by saying that they all felt personally very friendly towards the gentleman, but he was "the representative of a paper that had more ruffians on it than all the other papers of Chicago combined, and when I say this I know whereof I speak."

THE FACTS.

President Sheridan then went on to state the facts with regard to the Monday night outrage. That afternoon, Aldermen Stone and Dixon went to him, and requested him to accompany them to Superintendent Rehm, and ask him to make all the necessary police arrangements. He did so, and the Superintendent detailed Capt. Buckley with twenty-five men to be at the City Hall at 7 o'clock, and do everything that could be done to keep good order and protect the ladies. These were the Superintendent's orders, and the only reason they were not carried out in full was the unexpected size of the crowd. As to that portion of the article referring to the Superintendent's lending his presence to urge on the mob, it is only necessary to say that he was not near the City Hall Monday evening.

THE LUMBERMEN.

The Chicago Lumberman's Board of Trade held an adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon at their rooms, No. 258 South Water street, President A. C. Calkins in the chair. The Secretary read the report of the Committee on Inspection, who were appointed at the last meeting to confer with a like committee from the Lumberman's Exchange. After the reading of the report, Mr. M. MacDonald offered the following from the Lumberman's Exchange as a compromise:

Inspectors are instructed that the rule herein given as to width and thickness, is the standard width and thickness for merchantable lumber of each grade.

But when some slight deviation either in width or thickness should occur by accidental manufacture, so long as it will not hinder the lumber from being used for the purpose for which it was intended, such lumber shall not be reduced in grade on account of such deviation, it being the purpose of the foregoing rules of inspection to grade lumber so that the grades sold on the lumber market, and out of the yards shall be the same. Inspectors and measurers shall have the control of the unloading of the lumber.

The question as to employing of an inspector was brought up, and the advantages and disadvantages growing out of the lumbermen giving their inspection entirely to one man were discussed at length. Mr. W. D. Houghteling, a Director of the Board, remarked that the hiring of an inspector would do away with the indiscriminate employing of Inspectors, and less than the amount yearly paid out in this manner would secure the services of a regular inspector. He was in favor of employing one man, who should have charge of this business, and, by so doing, the dealers would be placed on an equal footing. It would make the man so employed more careful and vigilant. Mr. A. A. Carpenter, to settle this question, offered the following:

WHEREAS, It is now proposed by this Lumberman's Board of Trade to do the measuring and inspecting of lumber, lath, etc., under a system with a Chief Inspector and necessary deputies and help, at fixed salaries and at reduced rates; and,

WHEREAS, This Board of Trade will be responsible for salaries and expenses to a large amount; and,

WHEREAS, It is believed that the proposed rates will pay a good profit for doing the work in case all, or nearly all, the work can be had to do, and that rates can be still further reduced. Therefore,

Resolved, That it is the duty of all members of this Board of Trade to give all their work to said Chief Inspector.

After discussing this resolution pro and con, it was finally adopted.

B. L. Anderson offered a motion to the effect that an agreement be drawn up, obliging the members of the Board to stand by the above resolution, which was carried.

A. A. Carpenter offered the following:

Resolved, That the railroads shipping lumber out of Chicago be requested by the Committee from the Board of Trade to ship lumber by weight.

The following was offered by Mr. Beebe:

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed by the President to confer with a Committee from the National Board of Underwriters with reference to establishing just and equitable rates of insurance on lumber in city yards.

The Board then adjourned to meet next Thursday at 7:30 p. m.

THE WHITE STOCKINGS.

The proof the pudding is the eating thereof, says the old proverb, and the proof that we are really to have a professional Base Ball Club in Chicago the present season, is made a much more substantial fact by the announcement that Zettlein, Glenn, Pinkham, and Develin have arrived on the ground, and that the rest of the nine will be here by Saturday. Two of these four players now here are as familiar to Chicago people as temperance pledges, and among the fraternity of sportsmen will be heartily welcomed, not only for past glories, but for future expectations. Pinkham is looking in first rate health, and Zettlein looks strong enough to hurl a ball a mile, smiling in the meantime the complacent grin that won him the title of the "Charmer."

The work of putting the grounds at State and Twenty-second streets in order for the coming matches will be begun to-day, and if the weather continues the boys will commence regular practice Monday, as they have thoroughly made up their minds to master the rudiments before the season sets in. If Chicago is to fly the championship flag another year, it is essential that practice should be begun early and kept up unremittingly, for it is not luck that wins this trophy now, but hard work, temperance, and batting, and right here it ought to be said to the new nine that they will find Chicago a liberal patron with plenty of praise for good work, but not one excuse for him who makes his profession a means of gratifying his taste as a "bummer." You must be gentlemen if you want our support.

For the present Young will act as Captain and coach the nine. It is not thought that Wood will be able to take part in any game until the middle of the summer, although he will give his advice when needed. The regular games will be announced as soon as the slate is fully made up, but it is enough for the present to say that the season will be begun early and include matches at the Chicago grounds with all the first-class clubs.

TOWN ELECTIONS.

THE ELEVENTH WARD.

A meeting of Eleventh Ward citizens interested in the town election for West Chicago, was held last evening at the saloon of Mr. Scanlon, No. 223 West Randolph street. The fact that the call for the meeting contained no mention of the place in which it was to be held, resulted in a small attendance, but it also had the effect of keeping away the disorderly element which was present last Saturday.

A little before 9 o'clock Mr. Scanlon called the meeting to order, and nominated Mr. Hayward for Chairman. Mr. Hayward declined, as did several others. An astonishing amount of modesty prevailed. If it were as difficult to find candidates as Chairmen, the people of the West Side might congratulate themselves. Mr. Scanlon finally consented to act, and explained that he had purposely put a blind call in the papers in order to keep away the rabble which made so much disorder last Saturday night. There was much disagreement and wrangling in the Town Board, and it was hoped that a better set would be elected this time. It was very good of Mr. Scanlon to express this hope, and his sincerity was manifest to all who knew that he was a candidate for Supervisor. He proceeded to say that the present official had not half performed his duties in looking after the poor, and he trusted that a good man would be nominated.

Mr. Hayward was called upon for his views, but was backward in giving them.

Mr. Burke, of the Committee to nominate delegates to the Convention, said he had failed to get the Committee together.

Mr. Harris, of the Committee, recommended that further action be deferred until Saturday night.

A motion to that effect was put and carried.

Mr. Hayward moved that the meeting adjourn until Saturday night, and the motion prevailed.

Mr. Stanton here made his appearance, and was asked to say something, but he remarked that he didn't know what to say. Being pressed, he said that if the Committee was not discharged, it would be well to hold a meeting and decide upon a report.

Nothing more was done, and the meeting dispersed.

THE SIXTH WARD.

There will be a meeting of the voters of the South Side at No. 541 Archer avenue, this evening, to take action with reference to the coming town election.

A PROPOSED CHICKEN-FIGHT.

Three or four days ago, the following challenge was sent to Chicago by Thomas J. O'Neal, a noted bird-fancier and fighter of Louisville, Ky.:

I will make a main of cocks with any party in Chicago or State of Illinois, for $300 a battle, and $2,000 on the odd battle; to show twenty-one cocks each, and fight all that fall in—that is, give or take two ounces. I will give parties accepting the challenge $250 to come here and fight the main, or I will take $250 and go to them,—that is, if the main takes place in or near Chicago. The fight to take place fifteen days after signing articles and putting up forfeit, which must be one-half the money bet on the odd battle—$1,000. This challenge is open for ten days. Weights from 4 lbs. 6 oz. to 6 lbs.

THOS. J. O'NEAL.

The challenge attracted the attention of several Chicago sporting men, and Hawley Chappel, of Detroit, as well known among the "fancy" as O'Neal, was asked to come here and give advice as to its acceptance or rejection. He did so, and he and Jerry Monroe, of No. 464 State street, were around yesterday talking to sporting men, with a view of inducing them to take a moneyed interest in the main. They were successful, and the articles of agreement will be signed to-day. Although twenty-one birds are to be "shown" by both sides, it is not expected that more than fifteen will "fall in,"—that is, fight. The place of battle will not be made known until a day or two before the fight takes place, and then only to a privileged few. The stakes are the largest—nearly $5,000 being involved—wagered on a contest of the kind for several years, and probably the second or third largest ever put up on a chicken main in the country.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ACADEMY.

Mr. Frank E. Aiken's benefit occurs Friday evening at the Academy of Music. He will assume the leading character in the new play of "Maurice." The sale of seats for Mrs. Oates' season commences this morning. Ed Marble takes a benefit Tuesday afternoon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Ethiopian warblers and wits at Myers' Opera-House present an excellent melange to-night.

The Adelphi increases rather than falls off in popularity. The "Seven Sisters" every night this week.

Mr. Booth will appear in his characterization of *Brutus*, in the play of the same name, to-night.

"Undine" continues to draw crowded houses to Hooley's. It is certainly the most gorgeous spectacular play we have ever had in this city.

LOCAL LETTERS.

REPLY TO "HOUSE-WANTER."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: "House-Wanter" asks why real estate agents do not, in their advertisements, give the numbers and streets of houses advertised for sale or to rent, as it would be a great convenience to house-wanters.

I will tell him why. It is on account of the low standard of honesty among many house-wanters. If an agent gives the exact location of the property, the house-wanter looks at it without consulting the agent, and, if he likes the property, he very likely hunts up the owner and secures it, without revealing to any one that the agent was the source of his information, thus defrauding the agent of his duly earned commissions. It is only a certain class who act so meanly, but we have to protect ourselves from them.

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

CORRECTION.

CHICAGO, March 18, 1874.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: By giving this a place in your columns you will oblige many readers who desire to hear something like the truth, which was so outrageously perverted in a sheet known at the *Times*. In its issue of last Sunday it attempted to give a report of a temperance meeting held on the corner of Desplaines and Washington streets, which was about as near correct as that paper generally gets things. It is not surprising, if the reporter it had at that meeting was a fair sample of its reportorial corps,—a beardless youth, who ought now to be with his mother, who does not know a respectable looking building from a delapidated old barn, or an old kerosene lamp from a handsome chandelier; and who imagines that when he is at the corner of Lake and Seymour streets he is two blocks west of civilization. He also reports Mr. Charles A. Rogers as making a rowdy attack on the papers in general, and the *Times* in particular, and as being hissed to his seat and from the room,—which is another base fabrication of his own imagination. Mr. Rogers, who is well known to the temperance people of Chicago, is a gentleman in every sense of the word, and uttered not a word derogatory to the papers, but, on the contrary, stated that, as a general thing, the Chicago press were favorable at least to a temperance reform. His remarks were not hissed, but were received with applause.

AQUA PURA.

THE CITY HALL.

The City Collector gathered in $7,109 for taxes yesterday.

Three cases of small-pox have been reported thus far this week.

James Burns and Edward Mulvell were sworn in as Sanitary Policemen yesterday.

The Board of Public Works held no meeting, as the Commissioners went down the canal to get a breath of fresh air, and drink champagne, and smoke imported cigars.

The City Treasurer received $9,022.03 from the City Collector on account of taxes collected, and $2,000 from the Water Department.

The Mayor was much better yesterday, and is expected at the City-Hall to-day.

The Board of Public Works issued the following building permits yesterday: David Hummel, three-story and basement brick, 25x60 feet, No. 438 South Halsted street; Paul Mueseh, two-story and basement brick, 25x60 feet, No. 1294 State street.

Saturday afternoon has been fixed as the time to test the claims of the different chemical fire-extinguishers for adoption into the City Fire-Department. The place will be the corner of LaSalle and Quincy streets, and the number of participants in the contest will include no less than half a dozen machines of the handsomest and best manufacture. The winning apparatus will be purchased for the use of the Department.

REISSUING BONDS.

Saturday morning Corporation-Counsel Norton sent to County-Attorney Rountree, in the Legislature, a bill prepared by him, to amend the act of March 29, 1872, in relation to the reissue of water-bonds, limiting its operation to cities of 200,000 inhabitants and less. The object is to permit this city to make a reissue to meet the existing indebtedness on the old bonds, amounting to $95,000, maturing next month. The amendment, as drafted and submitted to the Legislative Body at Springfield, is as follows:

A BILL for an act to amend an act entitled "An act to enable counties, cities, townships, school districts, and other municipal corporations to take up and cancel outstanding bonds and other evidence of indebtedness, and fund the same," approved and in force March 26, 1872.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.* That the act of March 26, 1872, entitled "An act to enable counties, cities, townships, school districts, and other municipal corporations to take up and cancel outstanding bonds and other evidences of indebtedness, and fund the same," be, and the same is hereby, so amended as to limit its operations to counties, cities, townships, school districts, and other municipal corporations having less than two hundred thousand (200,000) inhabitants.

SEC. 2. Whereas, some counties, cities, townships, and other municipal corporations in this State have outstanding bonds and other evidences of indebtedness that will soon fall due, and are without any remedy for renewing or funding the same, therefore, this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

THE TRAITOROUS ALDERMEN.

There was some talk at the City Hall yesterday about the charge made by the *Staats-Zeitung*, that $6,000 had been raised by the Law-and-Order party, and used to purchase votes for Dixon, the Aldermen who took the money belonging to the People's party. This was considered absurd by everybody, as there was no necessity for using money, enough votes being obtained voluntarily, on account of Mr. Hesing's assumption of authority to run the People's Aldermen. The Aldermen who are now said to have voted for Dixon are Peter Mahr, M. B. Bailey, Richardson, Lynch, and Schmitz. The latter, it is alleged, held up both hands and swore he would not vote for Dixon. The leaders of the People's party are trying hard to find who the "traitors" are, but have not yet succeeded in establishing their identity. Several of the Law-and-Order Aldermen asserted that the interview with one of their number in Wednesday's TRIBUNE, wherein their position on the matter of presiding officer of the Council was defined, misrepresented them. The Law-and-Order Aldermen, they maintained, had not agreed to vote for the best man in the People's party, but to cast their votes for one of their own number. They think Dixon has the power to change the committees, but do not believe it good policy to do so, notwithstanding the ablest Aldermen in the Council were ignored by Mayor Colvin, and ignorant and incompetent men put in the most important places.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Directors of the Board of Trade came to a decision in the case of Dugan, Case & Co. against John B. Lyon yesterday. The claim was for $1,900, and arose out of the wheat corner in which Lyon figured so prominently. The latter put in several pleas, but the Board ignored them, and, from the evidence alone, dismissed the case.

FOUNDLINGS' HOME DINNERS.

The dinners given by the ladies at No. 172 East Madison street, for the benefit of the Foundlings' Home, are so notably remarkable as to call forth unstinted praise. Yesterday over 400 people sat down at the hospitable tables, and though many of them looked vacant and dejected when they took their seats, the tables were turned when they arose; that is to say, they, the customers, looked too full for utterance, and the tables were vacant. A plentiful supply was on hand, however, for all the wants of these, and more, had they come. Added to this epicurian satisfaction, is the pleasure of being served by polite and beautiful young ladies. The objects of the Home are deserving of all support and encouragement, and it is to be hoped that the public will give these fine dinners the liberal notice they certainly deserve. They will be continued this week and part of next.

The voting for the picture, which is to go to the most popular clergyman in Chicago, goes on uninterruptedly. Yesterday afternoon the poll stood as follows: Prof. Swing, 135; Dr. Helmer, 101; Dr. Peck, 81; Dr. Goodwin, 30; W. A. Bartlett, 25; W. H. Ryder, 20; A. E. Kittredge, 18; E. J. Goodspeed, 10; Robert Collyer, 10; Bishop Cheney, 3; Messrs. U. D. Gulick, Arthur, Mitchell, and Laird Collier, 2 each, and Messrs. L. H. Reed, A. J. Frost, Florence McCarthy, and M. J. Savage, 1 each.

BOARD OF TRADE AMENITIES.

The boys on the Open Board had a little fun yesterday afternoon, which resulted in a fight between a visitor and the janitor. It is a custom whenever any one rests his legs on the railing of the gallery, and exposes the soles of his boots to the multitude below, to cry out "boots." This attracts attention, and the offender, unable to bear the jeers of the boys, removes his legs instantly. A visitor yesterday afternoon committed the heinous offense mentioned, and, as he did not remove his feet, some one on the main floor threw a half-pound bag of flour at him. It struck him between the eyes, the bag split open, and the poor fellow was covered with flour from head to foot. Some of it got in his eyes, and he was completely blinded. Joe, the janitor, went to his assistance, and told him he had better brush himself off before he went down stairs, which the man was attempting to do. He became angry at the solicitation of the negro, and struck him on the cheek-bone. The darkey retaliated, and the two had a scuffle on the stairway. A sub-janitor went to Joe's assistance, and, with the aid of his employer, succeeded in putting a fearful head on the flour-besmeared individual. When he was completely overcome and subdued, the boys on 'Change formed in double file and slowly marched past him, the more boisterous saluting him with: "What's the price of flour?" The man finally escaped from the building, and will probably not visit the Board of Trade again until he has supplied himself with a brace of revolvers and a bowie-knife.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

David Montgomery will lead the noonday prayer-meeting to-day.

There will be an oyster supper at the Grace M. E. Church this evening, the proceeds to be used to buy a piano for the Sabbath-school.

There will be a musical and literary entertainment in aid of the Mission Band at the Park Avenue M. E. Church this evening. The programme includes the following names of ladies and gentlemen: Misses McIntosh and Foster; Mrs. Brown and Riley; Messrs. Thompson, McIntosh, Leonard, and Ewing.

There will be a sociable at the First M. E. Church, corner of Clark and Washington streets, this evening. Strangers are invited.

There are many business young men and errand boys at the Relief Employment Bureau for whom the Superintendent is very anxious to obtain work.

Maj.-Gen. Gibbon will lecture this evening, at Kingsbury Music Hall, on "The Wonders of the Yellowstone."

The Fourteenth annual commencement exercises of Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital will be held at Central Hall, corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street, this evening at 8 o'clock. The valedictory address will be delivered by Prof. R. Ludlam. The profession and the public are invited to attend.

The ladies of the Ashland Avenue Presbyterian Church will give an entertainment to-morrow evening at the parlors of the Swedenborgian Temple, corner of West Washington street and Southwestern avenue. Supper will be served at 7 o'clock, and afterwards there will be music by Johnnie Hand, and readings, both humorous and pathetic, by a gifted lady and gentleman. The friends of the Society are invited. Tickets 75 cents, to be obtained at Bell's drug-store, and at the door.

PROF. PEPPER.

The first of the series of popular lectures on science by Prof. Pepper, of London, will be given to-night in McCormick Hall. The Professor has made a world-wide reputation as a bold and original experimenter in natural science, and has, perhaps, done as much as any one living to popularize the study of science by making the study of it through his lectures at the Polytechnic Institute interesting and enjoyable. Many of his experiments are entirely new here and cannot fail to attract the attention of the best of our lecture-people. The following is a brief outline of the lecture to-night: Romance of Optics; Optical phenomena and illusions; what is light? who were Sir Isaac Newton and Dr. Huykens? waves versus corpuscules; the bubble man; a speck of intelligent light out the truth; radiant light; the decapitated head; phosphorescence; duration of the impression of light upon the eye; curious experiments of Thomas Rose, Esq., of Glasgow; illustrations showing the persistence of vision and its illusions; the kalatrope; the penakistoscope; the photo-drome and the dancing skeleton; the Ghost.

CRIMINAL.

Charles Filkins was before Justice Boyden yesterday, charged with burglary. His case was continued to the 25th inst., under bonds of $250.

Tom Murphy was before Justice Scully yesterday, at the West Side Police Court, charged with the larceny of two boxes of cigars and an overcoat, the property of Joseph Unsap, of 264 Gest Lake street. He was held over to the Criminal Court in bonds of $1,500.

A. Paulson, Mike Donovan, and John McDonald are a trio of juvenile thieves, who were before Justice Scully yesterday, to answer to the charge of stealing a number of brass car boxes belonging to the Northwestern Railway. They were held in bonds of $500 each to the Criminal Court.

L. Hirsch, guilty of contempt of Court, for non-attendance as a witness, was discharged by Judge Booth on payment of costs.

Judge Booth disposed of the following cases yesterday in the Criminal Court: James White was tried for stealing sheep-skins from the Holt House. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to the State Prison for one year; Michael Murphy, a lad under age, pleaded guilty to the charge of petty larceny, and was remanded for sentence; Thomas McCarthy plead guilty to the charge of stealing a robe, and fifteen days in the County Jail will be his punishment; Joseph Jones also pleaded guilty to a similar offense and was remanded; Frank Mouroe pleaded guilty to the charge of petty larceny, and was also remanded. Gussie Hoff, a German girl, pleaded guilty to the larceny of a dress; she was remanded for sentence.

Chicago burglars have visited Milwaukee within a few days and taken several chances in the jewelry stores there. A thief calling himself by the name of Rosenfeldt, was arrested by Mrs. C. A. Miller, wife of the jeweler, while trying to make off with a gold chain of which he had pretended to be a purchaser. A confederate, who gave his name as Tom Wood, and had letters about him addressed to "Willie," was also taken in charge. The villagers are in much excitement over this latest effort to introduce Chicago customs among them.

PERSONAL.

J. F. Goddard, General Freight Agent of the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad, is in the city.

C. H. Hudson, General Superintendent of the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad, is in the city.

Tuesday morning, at the house of the Hon. Jesse O. Norton, Corporation Counsel, Mrs. Elizabeth Sheldon, his venerable mother-in-law, died at the age of 90 years. Mrs. Sheldon came to Illinois with Judge Norton in 1838, and has resided here continuously ever since. She was one of the oldest persons in the State, and the announcement of her death will cause grief among the many good people who knew her.

A large number of the General Freight and Passenger Agents in this city have gone to Nashville to attend the General Ticket and Passenger Agents' Convention, which will be held in that city on the 20th of this month.

Mr. C. D. B. Mills, of Syracuse, held the first of a series of "Conversations" last night at the house of Mrs. John Wilkinson, 482 North LaSalle street, his subject being "The Saints and Sages of History." Friday evening he will deliver a conversational essay on "The Progressive Growth of Humanity" at the same place.

A prominent blind man, who does a smashing business in the way of begging on the street-corners, was observed, a few evenings ago, examining his postal currency by the light of a street lamp, to see if it was all good. It is supposed that this particular blind man is one of the best judges of counterfeit money in the city. Benevolent persons are requested not to impose upon him.

The Chairman of the Committee on Music appointed by the Chicago Sunday Afternoon Lecture Society has received the following note from Prof. Bartlett:

MY DEAR SIR: I certainly do not sympathize with that spirit which finds evil in brass horns, especially if they can be subsidized to calling men to hear helpful truth.

A brass band, in my opinion, will aid the Gospel more than a brass collar. Sincerely yours,

W. A. BARTLETT.

CHICAGOANS ABROAD.

Paris—J. A. Cutler and family, Alexander H. Ewing, Dr. L. P. Hamline, Miss Annie E. Hobart, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas L. Taylor, John L. White, John C. White, Mrs. S. M. Nickerson. . . . *London*—J. B. Bignell, A. Cobbett, J. B. Donaghue, Franz Henkel and family, J. E. Hosford, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Kellogg, Miss Kellogg, A. B. Meeker, R. M. Rees, A. Stettauer. . . . *Geneva*—Mrs. A. L. Powell. . . . *Rome*—Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Goodyear, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene L. Graves, E. W. Rankin, G. O. Rankin, Mrs. S. A. Whitman, Mrs. S. H. Kerfoot and family, Dr. Frederick J. Huse and wife, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Wheeler. . . . *Florence*—Mrs. F. A. Eastman, Richard Gregg and family, the Rev. E. C. Porter, Mrs. E. C. Porter and family, Miss Mary E. Shields, W. H. Rand. . . . *Venice*—Mrs. Philip Wadsworth, Misses Nellie and Emma Wadsworth. . . . *Naples*—Joseph Medill and family, the Hon. L. B. Otis and family, Martin Byerson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lawrence, Eli B. Williams and family.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

EVANSTON.

A special meeting of the Village Trustees was held Tuesday evening, for the purpose of passing upon a number of plats of property in the northern part of the village. There were present Trustees Powers, Blanchard, Willard, and Gage, the latter having driven out from the city to complete the quorum.

The Committee on Plats and Subdivisions reported in favor of the plats of Messrs. Payne, Foster, Wheeler, Whipple, McNeill, and Grant & Jackson, which were thereupon approved by the Board. That of Merril Ladd was laid over for the present. These plats were not arranged exactly to suit the North Evanston property-owners, who wished to have the streets conform to those of their village. They gained their point, however, on one street. No other business was transacted by the Board.

A meeting of ladies interested in the present temperance movement was held at Union Hall Tuesday evening. The attendance was not large, but comprised a number of the prominent ladies of Evanston. Mrs. Andrew J. Brown was called to the chair, and Mrs. R. F. Queal acted as Secretary.

The proceedings throughout were of an informal character, consisting mainly in expressions of opinion upon the topic of the day; of warm sympathy for the cause of temperance, and of determination to begin the good work at home.

The Rev. Dr. Briggs offered a copy of a pledge, which elicited various opinions, some of the speakers being in favor of a perpetual pledge, while others thought that more could be induced to "swear off" for a year, or some short period, than "for keeps." It was decided to organize an association, adopt a constitution, etc., and elect officers at a future meeting.

On motion, a committee was appointed to draw up a set of resolutions, without which it would be improper for any meeting to adjourn. The following was presented and adopted:

Resolved, That the women of Evanston rejoice in an opportunity to express their hearty sympathy with the ladies who, on last Monday evening, received the first fire of the enemy upon the streets of Chicago; that we are proud of their courage and endurance; that we feel stirred to emulate their heroic conduct; and we pledge them our support against the embittered foes of temperance upon any and all occasions, and an interest in our prayers to that God in whose strength we will go forward, believing that with Him for our leader a little one shall chase a thousand, and two shall put ten thousand to flight.

The meeting then adjourned.

The last regular meeting of the present Board of Education will be held Friday evening.

The Philosophical Society will meet Monday evening.

LAKE VIEW.

The Lincoln Park Commissioners are holding frequent meetings and doing all in their power for extension and improvement. In the matter of the Drive in this town, they await the decision of property-holders as to its route, and can do nothing until that is obtained. Prompt action on the part of the gentlemen with whom that decision rests is desirable, as no improvement that can be made will so bring Lake View into notice as this Lake Shore Drive.

In regard to the Lake View extension of the Park, it is not likely that the Town Board will delay matters. At the Board meeting on Monday evening, Mr. Chase said that while it was well to get an expression of opinion from those interested in the extension, it would be best obtained by speedy action by the authorities. This question, which affects every land-owner in the town, is exciting much interest, and no doubt will affect the coming election.

At a meeting of the Park Commissioners Tuesday, it was stated that the present system of protection of the Park water-front by piers was inadequate, and that the drive was washed away in places. It was decided to call upon the Park Engineer for plans and specifications, with a view to constructing, from Diversey to Fullerton avenue, a row of piling 500 or 600 feet from the shore. This would give a complete protection for the drive, and form a capacious basin for boating, adding another to the many attractions of the Park.

MAYWOOD.

A call for a meeting of farmers of Proviso, and all interested in the establishment of a fruit-packing house at Maywood, has been called for Friday evening. Messrs. Roe & Russell, Mr. I. W. Stout, and others largely interested in the business, will be present. The call is signed by Messrs. W. T. Nichols, R. B. Barney, H. Barber, Jr., and George R. Hale.

On account of certain reasons best known to the Trustees of the Church, the installation of the Rev. Mr. Brown has been postponed until Thursday evening, March 26.

WHEATON.

The ladies of Wheaton are becoming interested in the temperance movement. They held frequent meetings during last week. Yesterday afternoon they held an open meeting for consultation and prayer, at which all in general, and the ministers in particular, were invited to be present. The meeting was well attended, and soon there may be "music in the air."

The Reading Society will give one of its fine entertainments Monday evening. The readings given last Friday evening were well attended, notwithstanding the sociable held at the College parlors and the teachers' meeting at the Baptist Church.

An earnest effort is making to remove the debt of $20,000 which overhangs the College. Two meetings for the furtherance of the undertaking have been held, one at the M. E. Church and one at the College Chapel. The students and citizens have pledged $2,000 during the past week. Prof. C. A. Blanchard, the financial agent of the College, will give the outside world an opportunity of exercising their generosity after the people of Wheaton have specified the amount which they will give, which the Professor thinks may be anything from 5 cents to $5,000,000. A certain mortgage threatens foreclosure. Hence this zeal.

CICERO.

At the Convention held yesterday at the Town Hall, at Austin, in the Town of Cicero, the following people were nominated: Supervisor, C. E. Crafts; Assessor, O. W. Herrick; Collector, Joseph Donenberger; Trustee for four years, C. S. Sharp; Trustee for one year, O. A. Butler; Town Clerk, E. S. Osgood; Police Magistrate, S. M. Wilson; Constable, Capt. John W. Laimbeer.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

Wendell Phillips is reported to have cleared by his lectures over $100,000.

—The Hon. Jambler Smith, member from Virginia, is known chiefly by his front name. He smiles with pity when he finds anybody spelling it Hannibal.

—George Knott has been marine editor of the Philadelphia *North American* for sixty years. He is now in his 81st year and is the sprightliest journalist in the city.

—The appraisers of Cyrus Wakefield's estate have concluded their labors, and render his assets at $4,411,000, and his liabilities at $3,750,000—a nominal surplus of $661,000.—*Boston Advertiser.*

—It is said that Donald McKay and his band of Warm Spring Indians, who did such valuable service during the Modoc war, are coming East, on an exhibition tour.

—A New Orleans reporter was found to have a wife in Vicksburg, another in Natchez, another in Cairo, another in Memphis, and then they stopped counting and put him in jail.

—"The report of Col. Tudor's speech, on Monday, is crowded out," says the Murfreesboro' *News*. "The Colonel stands on the popular platform of 'More whisky, better whisky, cheaper whisky.'"

—Ben Hill, of Georgia, deprecates the fact that so many military men have obtained office North and South since the war. He says there are enough Generals, Colonels, Majors, and Captains in Congress to form a respectable army, but not enough statesmen to make a good committee.

—Anderson, the late magician, has left a will totally excluding the members of his family from participation in his money or effects, bequeathing all he possessed to his agents and other persons about him at his death. The testament will probably be contested.

—Madame Musard, a beautiful New Yorker, wife of M. Musard who tried to establish bal masques in New York in 1855 or 1856 and failed, is now one of the most gorgeous beauties in Paris. She bought many of the diamonds which the ex-Queen Isabella disposed of. Her husband is said to be very devoted, and encourages her in her passion for display.

—A statue of the Virgin, twenty feet in height, is to be erected in Havre to commemorate the preservation of that city from the Germans. It will be placed on the highest point of the road by which the Germans were intending to enter the town, and will bear in golden letters the following inscription: "Havre preserved from the Prussian invasion—1870-1872."

—Disraeli has taken the house belonging to the widow of a former Duke of Northumberland, in Whitehall Garden. It is almost next door to that so long tenanted by his great antagonist, Peel, who breathed his last in its dining-room, whence he could never be moved after his accident. The backs of these houses look upon the Thames, and they are only a few minutes' walk from the House of Commons.

The American Roman Catholic Pilgrimage.

The Pilgrimage Committee, while zealously pursuing their work, are awaiting the 20th inst., in order to know, by the number of definite applications made by that date, and also by responses from the European owners of various lines of steamers, as to what course they should pursue.

So far as we know, says the *Freeman's Journal* of this week, the Diocese of Fort Wayne, Ind., leads the van in its representation. Bishop Dwenger, the Very Rev. Julien Benoit, V. G.; the Rev. George A. Hamilton, Lafayette, Ind.; the Rev. George Steiner, Huntington, Ind., and James B. Falley, Esq., of Lafayette, are booked. The Diocese of Portland seems to stand next. The Very Rev. John O'Donnell, V. G., has telegraphed us to book him; and the Rev. D. Murphy, of Keene, N. H., has forwarded us his check and been booked. We have several other letters and telegrams from intended pilgrims. We learn that applications have been made from gentlemen as representatives of Catholic societies, proposing to go in that capacity.

The Committee, in a later circular, announce that, from the representations made that some pious ladies are ready to undergo all the incommodities of this first pilgrimage, it is very gladly offered to have them of the number; only promising that no provision can be made for such attention to them on the part of other pilgrims as would be a matter of course in a pleasure party, but incompatible with the spirit of a pilgrimage.

The Best Starch.

Duryeas' "Satin Gloss Starch" and "Duryeas' Improved Corn Starch" is the best in the world. Use it once and you will use no other.

MILWAUKEE, June 15, 1872.—After using Duryeas' Starch in my hotel laundry for ten months, I can recommend it as being the whitest, strongest and most glossy starch I can purchase. Lansing Bonnell, Proprietor Newhall House.

Chickering's New Improvement.

The Chickering piano firm have invented a new metal agraffe which, applied to every string in the piano, produces the sweetest tone imaginable. These pianos can be seen at Reed's Temple of Music, corner of Dearborn and Van Buren streets.

Oil Paintings.

We would again remind our readers of the great sale of oil paintings by Messrs. Elison, Pomeroy & Co., at store, 185 State street, under the Palmer House. The pictures are being slaughtered, scarcely bringing the price of the frames. The sale commences this morning at 10 o'clock; also, afternoon and evening.

BITTERS.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits.

PROFESSIONAL CARD.

DR. A. G. OLIN,

187 Washington-st.

The oldest and longest-located Physician in the city in the treatment of all Chronic and Special Diseases. Call or write.

BURGLAR ALARM.

BURGLARS Admit that JEROME'S Portable Burglar Alarm and Door Fastener defies the most skillful of their profession. No one should be without them. Price, $2.50.

Agents wanted at 213 Clark-st., Chicago.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GREAT ADELPHI.

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, MARCH 19,

LADIES' NIGHT.

THE "PAR EXCELLENCE" SUCCESS OF THE CONTINENT.

LADIES' NIGHT AT THE ADELPHI.

The Invincible Programme To-night.

LO-LO, THE DE GLORIANS, THE FOY SISTERS, ADA LAURENT, LULU DELMAY, MISS FRANKIE, MISS JENNIE ENGEL, THE REMMELSBERG SISTERS, IDA MALIE, LIZZY RICE, THE REYNOLDS BROTHERS, LESTER & ALLEN, GULICK, ADAMS AND GORMAN, THE LEONS, GEO. DAVENPORT, and Dramatic Company, in the

SEVEN SISTERS!

VENUS AND AURORA—EXPOSITION ILLUMINATED—CONSERVATORY OF ROSES—KALEIDOSCOPIC FOUNTAIN.

Three Hours of Uninterrupted Delight!

POPULAR MATINEE SATURDAY.

Remember Prices—50, 35, or 15 cents. Secured Orchestra, 25 cents extra.

M'CORMICK MUSIC HALL.

PROF. J. H. PEPPER, of London Polytechnic Institute, will give his first Popular Science Lectures

TO-NIGHT,

ON THE

"ROMANCE OF OPTICS,"

Introducing the most magnificent experiments ever seen in this city, including "The Ghost," "The Dancing Skeleton," "The Photodrome," "The Decapitated Head," "The Kalatrope," "The Phenakistoscope," &c.

"ROMANCE OF LIGHT," To-morrow Night.

"ROMANCE OF SOUND," Saturday Night, 21st.

MATINEE Saturday, 2 p. m.,

In which some of the most popular experiments of the three evenings will be represented.

Evening Prices: Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra. Matinee Tickets, 50 cents; for Children, 25 cents. For fifteen children's tickets, bought by one boy at one time, a free ticket will be given; for twenty, two free tickets. CARPENTER & SHELDON, Managers.

PROF. YORKE ON INDIA.

A LECTURE WITH STEREOPTICON VIEWS,

On a New Subject, and of Great Interest, will be given at the

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

Corner of Indiana-av. and Twenty-first-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, March 19.

The Lecturer, Prof. Yorke, for 12 years a resident of India, directing the educational work of the British Government in Southern India, is thoroughly familiar with the customs, the art, and life of that country, and is known to many of our citizens as an exceedingly entertaining speaker, as well as a master of his subject. Among the Views which he brings with him are the following: The Suez Canal (Overland Route); Beach of Madras; Street Coolies; King's Palace at Madura; Waterfall at Courtallum, with Holy Bath; Pagoda of Temple at Madura; Mission School and Children; Taj Mahal, described by Rev. Dr. Prime as the most wonderful object seen in his trip round the world; Heathen Car at Serampore; Hook Festival (Devotees Swinging by Hooks); Man-Tiger; Women at Household Work; Hindu Ladies; Suttee (Funeral-Pile and Widow-Burning); Leopard Hunting Antelope; Hindu Jugglers; Sword-Swallowing; Snake Charming.

Tickets for sale at the door, at the nominal price of 25c.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

SECOND WEEK. THE GREATEST SUCCESS EVER ACHIEVED.

Over 20,000 people have witnessed JARRETT & PALMER'S Grand Combination from NIBLO'S GARDEN, NEW YORK, in the glorious spectacle, UNDINE.

UNDINE	Kiralfy Family	UNDINE
UNDINE	of Hungarian Dancers.	UNDINE
UNDINE	Miles. Rosi and Gouvand.	UNDINE
UNDINE	The Verdals Children.	UNDINE
UNDINE	The London	UNDINE
UNDINE	Madrigal Boys.	UNDINE
UNDINE	Carl Lind.	UNDINE
UNDINE	Twelve Secondes.	UNDINE
UNDINE	Kiralfy Ballet Troupe.	UNDINE
UNDINE	The Demon Ballet.	UNDINE
UNDINE	Kiralfy's Grand	UNDINE
UNDINE	Ballet of Nations.	UNDINE
UNDINE	March De Amazons.	UNDINE
UNDINE	Matt Morgan's Panorama,	UNDINE
UNDINE	PARIS IN TEARS.	UNDINE

The whole forming a combination rarely equaled and never excelled in any theatre in Europe or America.

Box Office open from 9 a. m. till 10 p. m.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Most flattering reception of Mr.

FRANK E. AIKEN.

Two representations to-day of his new and thrilling drama,

MAURICE.

Friday—BENEFIT OF MR. F. E. AIKEN.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF

EDWIN BOOTH,

Who will appear this evening in his great tragic character of

BRUTUS, The Roman Father.

Supported by an excellent cast. Friday, RICHARD III. Saturday Matinee, HAMLET. Saturday Night, SHYLOCK. Next week—Wilkie Collins' WOMAN IN WHITE. WYBERT REEVE as Count Fosco.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE,

Monroe-st., bet. Dearborn and State.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

First Week of the Spectacular Burlesque,

UNDINE IN BLACK!

ANY WOOD TO SAW? THE BEAUTIFUL WALTZ. THE BABY ELEPHANT. THE ABYSSINIAN DWARF. New Songs, Dances, and Specialities by Newcomb, Gorenflo, Arlington, Cotton, and Kemble. Every Evening. Family Matinee on Saturday.

KINGSBURY MUSIC HALL.

Wonders of the Yellowstone,

BY

GEN. JOHN GIBBON, U. S. A.,

THIS EVENING.

Reserved Seats, 75 cts. Seats not reserved, 50 cts. No flights of stairs to climb.

KINGSBURY MUSIC HALL.

"ELI PERKINS,"

CARICATURIST, Monday Evening, March 23.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"The ever-readable Lippincott"—*N. Y. Tribune.*

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SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED,

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Attractive and Favorite Monthly.

The several departments of cultivated thought; of critical papers; of stories and descriptive sketches; of poetry and papers on social and literary questions, being unusually well sustained.

NOW READY, CONTAINING:

1. THE NEW HYPERION. From Paris to Marly by Way of the Rhine. X. A Walk to Wildbad. By Edward Strahan. Illustrated.
2. WITH THE COUNT DE BEAUVOIR IN JAPAN AND CALIFORNIA. By Edward Howland. Illustrated.
3. MY LOVE CAN HOLD HIS OWN. By Charlotte F. Bates.
4. MALCOLM. Chaps. 11-18. By George MacDonald, author of "Annals of a Quiet Neighborhood," "Robert Falconer," etc.
5. SOME RECOLLECTIONS OF WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR. By T. Adolphus Trollope.
6. MRS. BURNET'S STORY. By the author of "Blind-pits."
7. AMONG THE MEDIUMS. By John Hayward.
8. IN THE SISTINE CHAPEL. By Margaret J. Preston.
9. A MODERN CRESSIDA. A Story of the Day. Chaps. 5-8. By Francis Ashton.
10. FLORIDA REEFS AND KEYS. By S. C. Clarke.
11. APRIL. By Mary B. Dodge.
12. A PAIR OF FUGITIVES. By Louise S. Dore.
13. THE DANCING-SCHOOL IN TAVISTOCK SQUARE.
14. A COUNCILOR, JUDGE, AND LEGISLATOR OF THE OLDEN TIME. By Samuel W. Pennypacker.
15. OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP. A Blind Leader of the Blind—Victor Emmanuel and La Rosina—The Musical Season—Unpurpled Paris—Notes.
16. LITERATURE OF THE DAY. Forster's "Life of Charles Dickens"—Personal Recollections, from Early Life to Old Age, of Mary Somerville—Books Received.

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CHAS. B. FERRIN, Proprietor.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ¶ Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Day Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:30 p. m.	[illegible]
Atlantic Express	5:15 p. m.	* 8:30 a. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	[illegible]
GRAND RAPIDS AND MUSKEGON.		
Morning Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 6:30 p. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	[illegible]

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:30a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Ex. via Main Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Ex. via Jacksonville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jefferson City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wenona Lacon, Washington Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, Green Bay, Stevens' Point, Prairie du Chien, & La Crosse Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, Green Bay, & Stevens' Point Express	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 4:15 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:05 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:15 a. m.	[illegible]
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	† 8:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Springfield Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	[illegible]
(a) Gilman Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 3:35 p. m.

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:30 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 2:35 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:25 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:25 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:30 p. m.	[illegible]
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	†10:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 a. m.	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Texas Express	†10:00 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†10:45 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	[illegible]
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	[illegible]
b Milwaukee Passenger	†11:00 p. m.	[illegible]
b Green Bay Express	* 9:30 a. m.	[illegible]
b St. Paul Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
b Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Madison & Elroy Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.

b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

Ticket and Freight Office, 71 Clark-st. Special Inducements. Great New Route. A., T. & S. Fe R. R. W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	6:10 a. m.	10:30 p. m.
Special New York Express	9:00 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express	9:00 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

BUSINESS CARDS.

W. C. WATTS & CO.,

21 Brown's Building, Liverpool,

Solicit consignments of Provisions, Lard, &c., and execute orders for the purchase and sale of same for future shipment or delivery. Advances made on consignments, and all information afforded by our friends, Messrs. Bos & Flash, No. 25 William-st., New York.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

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The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's New First-class, Full-powered, Clyde-built Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

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GLAMORGAN.......March 21. | ANDES.......April 18

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin, $75 and $80 currency. Second Cabin, $65 currency. Steerage, $30 currency.

Prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff.......$32.

Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

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CUNARD MAIL LINE.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Three Sailings Every Week from New York and Boston.

Cabin Passage, $80, $100 and $130, Gold.

Round Trip Tickets at Reduced Rates.

Steerage, $30 Currency. Spring sailings are now arranged, and intending passengers are requested to make early applications for berths in order to secure good accommodation.

The Company's Reading Room at 28 Pall Mall, London, is furnished with the leading American newspapers, and passengers are invited to make free use of it.

P. H. DU VERNET, Gen'l West'n Agent, N. W. cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

STATE LINE.

Steamships—State of Pennsylvania; State of Louisiana; State of Minnesota; State of Alabama; State of Virginia; State of Georgia; State of Florida (building); State of Indiana; State of Nevada (building). To Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool, Londonderry, &c. Sailing from New York Tuesday, March 10: State of Alabama sails Saturday, March 21; State of Pennsylvania sails Saturday, April 4. From Pier 36, North River, N. Y. Weekly Sailings next Summer. Rates of passage: Cabin, $60 and $70 gold; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid, $32 currency. Drafts at lowest rates. For further particulars apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, New York. J. E. EARLE, Gen'l West'n Ag't, 96 Clark-st., Chicago.

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NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has always been adopted by this Company to avoid ice and headlands.

To LIVERPOOL and QUEENSTOWN, from Piers Nos. 44 and 47, North River, New York.

Spain.......March 21 | Greece.......April 4

Canada.......March 21 | Italy.......April 11

Egypt.......March 28 | Erin.......April 18

For London direct.

DENMARK.......Wednesday, March 25, at 11 a. m.

Cabin Passage, $70, $80, and $90 Currency. Steerage, $29 Currency.

Return tickets at reduced rate. Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates. The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent, at Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago. WILLIAM MACALISTER, General Western Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The magnificent new and full-powered Steamships Republic, Baltic, Adriatic, Britannic, Oceanic, Celtic, etc., sail from New York on Saturdays and Liverpool on Thursdays. Rates as low as any first-class line. Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland from £1 upwards. Office, 48 South Clark-st., Chicago. [illegible]

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Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

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Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Edwin Booth. "Brutus."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Jarrett & Palmer's Combination. "Undine."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of Frank E. Aiken. "Maurice; or Mouse-Trap Rock."

ADELPHI THEATRE—Corner of Wabash avenue and Congress street. Variety entertainment. "The Seven Sisters." Lo-Lo, and the De Glorians.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Arlington, Cotton, and Kemble's Minstrels. Minstrelsy and comicalities. "Undine in Black."

McCORMICK MUSIC-HALL—North Clark street, corner Kinzie. Lecture by Prof. J. H. Pepper. Subject: "The Romance of Optics."

KINGSBURY MUSIC HALL—Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Lecture by Gen. John Gibbon. Subject: "The Wonders of the Yellowstone."

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner Indiana avenue and Twenty-first street. Lecture by Prof. Yorke on "India," illustrated with stereopticon views.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

COLDS AND COUGHS.—SUDDEN CHANGES OF weather are sources of pulmonary and bronchial affections. Take at once "Brown's Bronchial Troches," let the cold, cough, or irritation of the throat be ever so slight.

The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, March 19, 1874.

The law courts of this city are beginning to add their evidence to the accuracy of THE TRIBUNE's statements in regard to sour meats. Franklin McVeagh & Co. have sued Thorne & Co. for $3,000 damages on a lot of 20,000 pounds of ham which the latter sold them with a guarantee of soundness. When the meat reached its destination in Salt Lake City, it is claimed that it was found to be tainted.

Maedler, the well-known German astronomer, who died yesterday at the age of 79, was Professor of Astronomy and Director of the Observatory of Dorpat. He has published some books which have taken a high place in the literature of his favorite science. His "Mappa Selenographica," a lunar chart, was produced with the aid of Beer in 1836. "The Existence of a Central Sun," and "Researches into the System of Fixed Stars," are the best known of his other works.

Cairo has been visited by one of those windstorms which are so frequent in that part of the country. Stores were unroofed, small buildings blown down, and in one instance a house was blown into the water, but no lives have been lost as yet in any of the casualties. Another proof of the usefulness of the Signal-Service Bureau was given in this storm. Through the warning given to steamboat-owners in advance, they were enabled to save themselves from loss that would otherwise have been inevitable.

Gov. Kellogg's scheme to fund the Louisiana debt has made his work of bringing republican institutions into disrepute symmetrical and complete, so far as he could do it. This measure, which was one of virtual, if partial, repudiation, since it paid but 60 cents on the dollar, has been declared by a meeting of the bondholders in London to be unjust and injudicious, and subversive of confidence in all American securities. The bondholders will resist the confiscation of their property by an appeal to the United States Courts.

Cheap transportation being the subject of debate in the House of Representatives yesterday, the members of Congress, with that preference for practice over theory which is their characteristic, took a free ride to Chester, at the expense of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, to witness the launch of one of their vessels. The dignity of this proceeding is increased by the fact that the Company in question is one of the most persistent beggars of subsidies that haunt the Washington lobbies. In the Senate, the Army Appropriation bill was considered.

The report of the Boston merchants, who have returned from their unsuccessful attempt to defeat the confirmation of Simmons in Washington, has just been made public. It shows the same timidity and the same misdirection that marked the utterances of the last Massachusetts Republican State Convention, and the arguments with which these same gentlemen sought to influence the Senate. They cannot strike beyond Butler. His impudence, his duplicity, his aggressions are the burden of their complaint. They know, of course, but do not seem to dare to say, that Butler's lies and stolen marches would be as dead without President Grant's alliance as the salary-grab would have been without his signature.

After a diligent search during all of yesterday, the leaders of the late People's Party concluded that they were wrong in their selection of the traitors the day before. Instead of the six whom they had determined upon, they have substituted five, whose names are printed elsewhere. To-day it is likely that another selection will be made, and to-morrow still another. This will serve to go the entire rounds of the Aldermen of the People's Party, all of whom, in turn, will have been denounced as Judases and Benedict Arnolds. The present indications are that no People's Party man will ever again trust any other People's Party man. When this conclusion shall have been reached, the People's party and the people will be of the same mind for the first, last, and only time.

The Chicago produce markets were generally slow yesterday, with not much change in prices. Mess pork was quiet and 15@20c per brl higher, closing at $14.45@14.50 cash, and $14.55@14.60 seller April. Lard was quiet and 5c per 100 lbs higher, closing at $8.87½@8.90 cash, and $8.90@8.92½ seller April. Meats were quiet and strong at 5⅝@5¾c for shoulders; 7½c for short ribs; 8¼c for short clear, and 9@10c for sweet-pickled hams. Highwines were active and ½c higher, at 92½c per gallon. Flour was dull and weak. Wheat was quiet and ½c higher, closing at $1.18⅝c cash, and $1.18⅝@1.18¾ seller April. Corn was quiet and a shade firmer, closing at 61c cash, and 61¼@61⅜c seller April. Oats were dull and ½c lower, closing at 43c cash, and 45⅝c seller May. Rye was quiet and ½c higher, at 85c for regular. Barley was dull and easier, closing at [illegible] for No. 2, and [illegible] for No. 3. Live hogs were active and firmer. Cattle were active and steady. Sheep advanced 25@50c, with sales at $5.00@7.50 for common to choice.

When Senators grow restive under the continuance of the currency debate, there is some hope that the people may be delivered from its intolerable dullness, and business relieved of the incubus of its indecision. Senator Hamlin declares the prolongation of the debate to be criminal. Sherman says that it has disarranged all business. Logan, now that his speech is delivered, is willing to vote immediately. Senator Chandler proposes to put his long-winded associates under the operation of the five-minute rule. Senator Ferry, of Connecticut, is disgusted, and wants to recommit the bill to the Finance Committee. Senator Morrill is afraid the debate will last through the dog-days, and Senator Thurman considers it a useless consumption of time.

Kalakaua, who has been chosen King of the Sandwich Islands, to succeed Lunalilo, was the opponent of the latter in the last election for the throne. He has been for many years a member of the House of Nobles, an officer of the King's staff, and has filled several public offices, none of which have been of great responsibility. He is 40 years of age, and free from the fondness of the gentlemanly Lunalilo for strong drink. Lunalilo did not wish Kalakaua to succeed him. Queen Emma, remembered in this country for her visit in 1865, was his choice, but her extreme devotion to the English Church and to the English and anti-American party undid her with the natives. When her defeat was made known, her adherents broke into a riot, attacked the House of Representatives, beat several of the members, and were suppressed only by the interference of United States and British troops. The present Legislature is unprecedented in being purely native, as the foreigners are without a representative.

Mayor Colvin's heart is as hardened as those of the members of the Common Council. A deputation of five ladies, representing the women who appealed to the Council last Monday, waited upon him yesterday with a request not to sign the ordinance allowing the sale of liquor on Sunday. The Mayor told them that he did not think it was better to close the saloons. He explained, substantially, that he meant it would not be better for him to close them. There were 30,000 citizens, some of whom the ladies met in the corridors of the City Hall on Monday evening, to whom he was pledged to open the saloons on Sunday. Consideration of the right and wrong of the matter was not allowed to enter into his calculations. There were ten thousand things in the city that were not right. This might be right or it might be wrong. At any rate, he was pledged to it. The argument that the ordinance was immoral and unchristian was met by the same form of words. He had promised to support the measure, and would do it.

The Convention at Jacksonville to prepare for the nomination of an independent Congressman from the Twelfth Congressional District in this State has been followed by a similar meeting in the Eighth District. The farmers of this district assembled at Fairbury yesterday. All the counties but one were represented. The resolutions adopted indorse the action of the Decatur Convention of December last in cutting adrift from the Republican and Democratic organizations. Its resolutions are reaffirmed and several others on the subject of the currency and railroad regulation added to them. A committee was appointed to take charge of the business of the Convention until the time for nomination arrives. The resolutions of the Jacksonville meeting, which we publish in full, are very vigorous in their denunciation of the political and industrial ills of the day, and equally explicit in their repudiation of the parties that have engendered them.

There is some difference after all, Senators Logan and Morton will please observe, between issuing money and promises to pay money. For some time past, the money market in Havana has been getting more and more unsettled. Specie, which had been the currency, began to run out of the country. New York merchants found it more and more difficult to get exchange on Havana, as the premium on gold kept mysteriously getting higher all the time. Prudent Havanese hastened to convert their depreciating paper-money into real estate. The cause of all this financial disturbance has at length been discovered by the Commission investigating the condition of the Spanish Bank to have been the over-issue by that concern of about $50,000,000 of irredeemable paper-money. The bank, while acknowledging the issue of $60,000,000, had clandestinely increased its circulation to $104,000,000. The value of this illustration of the inevitable results of inflation is heightened by the fact that no one knew anything about it. Causes were left to produce their natural consequences without any acceleration from alarmists or conscious speculators, and they did produce them, with theoretic certainty. Our depreciating Senators have but one ground on which to meet this unkind concurrence of facts with the theories of their opponents. Cuba has a much warmer climate than the United States, and it would be absurd to argue that our currency and finances would obey the same laws that obtain under such opposite climatic conditions.

The vote of New Hampshire, March 10, for Governor, is now complete, and is given with the votes of preceding years as follows:

1871	James A. Weston, Democrat	34,700
	James Pike, Republican	33,892
	Samuel P. Cooper, Labor Reform	782
	Albert G. Comings, Temperance	314
	Total vote	69,688
1872	Ezekiel A. Straw, Republican	38,821
	James A. Weston, Democrat	36,585
	Samuel P. Cooper, Labor Reform	640
	John Blackmer, Temperance	478
	Total vote	76,524
1873	Ezekiel A. Straw, Republican	34,010
	James A. Weston, Democrat	31,981
	John Blackmer, Temperance	1,059
	Samuel K. Mason, Liberal	698
	Total vote	67,748
1874	James A. Weston, Democrat	35,573
	Luther McCutchins, Republican	34,131
	John Blackmer, Temperance	2,135
	Total vote	71,839

The Legislature of 1874 compares with preceding years as follows:

	1874. Sen.	1874. Ho.	1873. S.	1873. H.	1872. S.	1872. H.	1871. S.	1871. H.
Democrats	8	177	3	144	4	150	6	165
Republicans	4	157	9	204	8	210	6	164

The Democratic majority of one, in the Legislature of 1871, made Weston the Governor, that year, as the Democratic majority of fourteen, in the Legislature elect, will again make him Governor this year. Gov. Straw (Republican) was elected by popular majorities, in 1872 and 1873, and was backed, each year, by heavy majorities in the Legislature.

Gov. Weston's plurality in 1871 was 808, and the majority against him in the popular vote was 288. Weston's plurality this year is 1,442, and the majority against him is 693. Last year the Republican candidate had 272 majority over all. This year the majority against the Republican candidate is 3,577. Administration newspapers speak with bitterness of the "introduction of the Temperance party" as a disturbing element in politics. It will be observed that the Temperance party introduced itself three years ago with 314 votes, and has grown to 2,135, doubling its strength each year.

LET CONGRESS ADJOURN.

Gen. Logan addressed the Senate on Tuesday for nearly three hours advocating the watering of the currency, in order, as he says, to make money plenty and enable people to buy bonds. It is hardly necessary to comment upon this speech; it is of the same frivolous character as his former efforts. It is a wild wail for a depreciated currency, to enable speculators to pay their debts at half price.

The country had measureably recovered from the effects of the panic, and, had there been no talk in Congress of legislating on the currency question, business would now be better than it was before the crash. The discussion in Congress has paralyzed industry and production. It has had the effect of locking up capital. No man dares invest his money while the action of Congress is undetermined. No man will lend except on call so long as the National Legislature threatens to enable the borrower to repay the loan at 50 cents on the dollar. The fear of inflation has suspended all contracts, and never, perhaps, in the history of the United States was there so much capital idle and uninvested as now; and all this because the holders dare not use it while Congress is threatening to destroy it.

The greatest relief that Congress could now give the country would be to adjourn. The appropriation bills are already far advanced, and might be taken up and disposed of in a few days. Then the two Houses could disperse and give relief to the country by unlocking the capital that is now hoarded, and relieving the public mind of the palsy which overspreads every department of trade and industry. The further continuance of the agitation in Congress serves merely to perpetuate the panic. It keeps alive the distrust that followed the break-down of the speculators in September last. There was a lock-up of currency then, because no man had confidence in his neighbor. Now, however, the fear of Congress is operating exactly as the fear of the banks operated then. Jay Cooke and Henry Clews were not more terrible to business interests then than Congress is now. The longer the session lasts the more will this distrust deepen, and the farther will it extend. As the citizens of an invaded country pack up and hide away their money and valuables at the approach of an invading army, so are the American people to-day hoarding their money and keeping it out of sight, fearful of the possible action of Congress. This apprehension has settled like a cloud upon all manufacturing enterprises; no capital is put into new works, pending the action at Washington, and thousands of workmen in all parts of the country are to-day out of employment because Congress threatens to impair the obligation of contracts by watering the currency.

Mr. Logan and his associates have had their say. Now if they want to become really popular; if they want to earn the gratitude of their constituents, let them pass their appropriation bills and scatter. Even another salary-grab would not be too high a price to pay for an early adjournment.

ONCE MORE.

The editor of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate* has been backing step by step to the edge of a precipice, and has now made his final stand. We propose to back him over it. After acknowledging that he was *misinformed* in regard to the Rev. Arthur Mitchell's alleged interview with the editor of THE TRIBUNE (but insisting that he was *informed* so and so, and that he can prove it by three witnesses), he goes on to say:

> Very well, so far, gentlemen; but, though our former information may not be just exactly correct in all its terms, perhaps its substance is correct.
>
> We now respectfully ask whether Mr. White has not received a protest, remonstrance, or deprecation, official or otherwise, from the officers or pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Chicago, against the indecency of his paper; and whether that editor did not, to them or him, promise reformation.
>
> We have no right, save our persistent purpose to not let anybody crawl out through *too* small a knothole, to ask this question; but we predict that nobody who knows will say "No."
>
> The public will understand that THE TRIBUNE is unwilling to have it shown that strong Presbyterian protest has actually vindicated our criticism of the indecent contents of that paper. THE TRIBUNE is actually quite clean these days, and we are now laboring to keep the editor frank and unquibblingly truthful, so the paper will not be in such danger of backsliding.

We answer that Mr. White has *not* "received a protest, remonstrance, or deprecation, official or otherwise, from the officers or pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Chicago, against the indecency of his paper." We further state that we don't believe the editor of the *Advocate* was ever so informed by anybody. We demand that he name his informant, or forever after hold his peace.

He proceeds to say that "THE TRIBUNE is actually quite clean these days." We regret to say that we are unable to perceive any improvement in the *Advocate*. Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" occupies its usual place in the reading columns next after the notices of deceased ministers; and "Vegetine" still adorns its advertising columns. Stinson & Co.'s advertisement is left out this week, but it reappears in the *Advance*, and also in the *Interior*. So we infer that the trade in brass jewelry is as brisk as ever, and that the quack doctors are reaping their usual harvest from the simpletons who believe that the *Advocate* is an honest newspaper.

It can no longer be doubted that the influence of the temperance crusaders has extended to New York City, as the following incident will show: The whisky quotation having mysteriously disappeared from the markets for a couple of days, we sent last night to the local agent of the Associated Press to know why. He was unable to explain, and appealed to the New York agent, from whom he received the following dispatch in reply:

> Temperance reporter omitted whisky quotation from sense of duty. His mother-in-law lives with him.

We give currency to the explanation as one of the most striking results of the women's crusade that has come under our observation, and as an encouragement to proceed, which, if estimated at its real value, will not fail to prolong and extend the good work.

THE MEMORIES OF THE WAR.

On the 2d inst., the ex-Confederate soldiers of Lancaster, S. C., disinterred the remains of two Union soldiers who had been slain in a skirmish and buried by the roadside. The remains were guarded for several nights, while lying in the Court-House awaiting transportation. The bodies were then sent to Col. Black, commanding the post at Columbia, for interment in the National Cemetery at Florence, free of charge, pursuant to the instructions of the President of the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad,—himself a distinguished ex-Confederate officer. Judge Mackey, of the Sixth South Carolina Circuit, in a letter to Col. Black, informs him that the Confederate soldiers who had performed this act of graceful and soldierly courtesy did so because of the decoration of the graves of the Confederate dead at Madison, Wis., in May last, and of the recent successful recommendation of Gov. Noyes, of Ohio, that the Legislature of that State should make a liberal appropriation to surround the Confederate cemetery at Columbus with an iron railing. In closing his letter, Judge Mackey says:

> All who engaged in it were ex-Confederates, many of whom bear upon their persons ineffaceable scars of battle, who added by their conduct in the field new lustre to the martial renown of that historic district which gave birth to Andrew Jackson. I can best indicate the depth of their sincerity by stating the fact that they traveled several miles to exhume and honor these remains of Union soldiers, through a country marked by monumental chimneys that are still black with the fires of internecine war. This act will meet with disfavor only from that select band of Southern patriots who, amid the general clash of arms, devoted their great mental energies to the ascertainment of the law of safe distances as applied to projectiles, and stood firmly by their homes until their homes were invaded.

In the same connection, it may be added that the only opposition to the burial of the dead past, and the only attempt to prevent the soldiers of the Union and the Confederacy from clasping hands in reconciliation in the North, have come from a select band of patriots of the same stripe as those so felicitously described by Judge Mackey. There are several of these patriots who have not discovered even at this late day that the War is over.

THE GROWTH OF OHIO.

Notwithstanding the temperance crusade in Ohio, the people of that State are just now rejoicing over the statistics of their growth as shown by the annual report of the Secretary of State, which has just been issued. Some of these facts are of general interest, and we therefore summarize them from the report, for the benefit of our readers. At the close of the fiscal year there were 1,148 corporations doing business in the State under general and special charters, with an aggregate capital of $875,119,613. The total amount of coal moved by railroad was 1,155,227 tons, and the amount received by river at Cincinnati, 1,490,980 tons. The production of pig iron was 426,626 tons in 1872, and 190,646 tons for the first six months of 1873, while the State imported more than double the amount it produced. There were 19,753 new buildings constructed during the year, at an aggregate cost of $12,123,361, and of these 15,172 were dwelling-houses. The number of marriages was 26,460, which shows a falling off, as compared with population, and the decrease has been true for several years past. There were 27,112 deaths and 58,977 births. Ten per cent of those married tried to get divorced. On the 1st of July, 1872, there were 983 cases pending. Within the year ending July 1, 1873, 1,649 more suits were brought, and during the year 1,124 divorces were granted. Of these, 509 were for absence and neglect, and 265 for adultery. Of this number, 796 were on application of the wife and 328 on application of the husband. There are 30 universities and colleges, 44 academies and normal schools, 250 high schools, 14,123 primary schools, 21,899 teachers, and 704,018 scholars in the State, and 186,690 children who don't go to school. To educate those who do, required $7,431,976 last year, about one-half of which amount was paid to teachers. The number of persons naturalized during the year ending March 31, 1873, was 7,171.

As the figures with regard to the iron industry of the State are of more than ordinary interest, we give the following details from the report:

> The industry is confined to fourteen counties, viz.: Carroll, Columbiana, Fairfield, Hocking, Jackson, Lawrence, Muskingum, Perry, Scioto, Stark, Trumbull, Tuscarawas, Vinton, Washington. These produced of iron ore in
>
> | | Tons. |
> |---|---|
> | 1870 | 251,529 |
> | 1872 | 396,758 |
>
> The figures of 1873 would show a large increase over 1872, but, marked as the increase has been, Ohio imports more than double the amount of ore it produces. The Lake Superior mines produced, in 1873, 1,066,875 tons, and of this more than three-fourths were smelted in Ohio. Cleveland alone smelted 689,440 tons of Lake Superior and Canada ore during the year. Besides, a large amount of Missouri and Tennessee ore is smelted in Southern Ohio. The production of pig iron in Ohio for a series of years is shown by the following figures:
>
> | Years. | Tons of iron. | Years. | Tons of iron. |
> |---|---|---|---|
> | 1840 | 25,960 | 1867 | 167,551 |
> | 1850 | 52,658 | 1868 | 207,745 |
> | 1860 | 103,500 | 1869 | 211,074 |
> | 1863 | 50,704 | 1870 | 209,033 |
> | 1864 | 62,536 | 1871 | 253,000 |
> | 1865 | 63,991 | 1872 | 426,626 |
> | 1866 | 81,790 | | |

As Ohio makes such a gratifying exhibit of growth in every particular, except that of marriage, which is kept down by the cost of living, but ought to be offset by the facilities for getting divorce, the people of that State have abundant reason for congratulation, although they are in danger of losing their beer and Catawba at the hands of the crusading women.

THE CIVIL PENSION-LIST.

The United States are supposed to have avoided the great scandal of monarchical governments, by having no civilians on the pension-list. But this is a mistake. In Mr. Dawes' speech on the expenditures of the Government he gave some interesting details of the cost of collecting the revenue, and disclosed the fact that we have an enormous civil pension-list.

There are 136 custom-houses in the United States, at which $184,556,000 revenue is collected, at an aggregate cost of over $8,000,000. Of the whole number there are but eight ports at which the revenue collected exceeds $1,000,000. These ports are as follows:

Ports.	Receipts.	Salaries.	Per cent of salaries to revenue.
Boston	$20,384,228	$690,274	3.38
New York	124,754,604	1,966,318	1.57
Philadelphia	7,670,055	354,036	4.50
Baltimore	7,210,068	403,528	5.34
New Orleans	3,611,965	469,746	13.00
Chicago	2,067,827	92,212	4.41
San Francisco	8,026,286	329,756	4.10
St. Louis	1,443,122	34,500	2.39
Total	$175,205,262	$4,345,476	

The entire revenue from all the other 128 ports was only $9,160,793, and the cost of collecting that revenue was, last year, $1,664,873.

There were thirty-two ports in the United States at which there was not one cent of duty collected in 1872-3. At these places there were 132 persons employed, among whom were distributed annually $75,259, or an average pension to each officer of $570 for no service whatever. In the fourteen ports of Machias, Frenchman's Bay, Castine, and Wiscasset, in Me.; Edgartown, Mass.; Bristol and Warren, R. I.; Burlington, N. J.; Albemarle, N. C.; Fernandina and Apalachicola, Fla.; San Diego, Cal.; Pearl River, Miss.; Alaska; and Wheeling, W. Va., there are ninety officers employed who collect $1,196 revenue, or an average of $22.17 each; for this duty they receive $72,546, or an average pension of $806 a year each.

There are seventeen other ports, at which 134 able-bodied men in the course of a year collect $27,875, or an average of $21.10 each; for which labor they receive $95,390, or an average pension of $722.65.

There were eight other ports, at which 58 stalwart civilians collected in the year $51,582, or an average of $889.34 each, for which they received $55,763, or an average pension of $961.25.

In four other ports 101 officials collected during 1872-3 the sum of $102,446, or an average of $1,014.31 each. This was doing pretty well, but, in consideration of their hard labor, they were paid $136,413, or an average pension of $1,350.62 each. Let us recapitulate this pension list:

Ports.	No. Pensioners.	Revenue collected.	Pensions.
32	132	0.00	$75,259
14	90	$1,936	72,546
17	134	27,875	95,390
8	58	51,582	55,763
4	101	102,446	136,413
75	515	$183,839	$435,371

This is the sorry exhibit. In 75 of the 136 collection districts, employing 515 office-holders, the entire revenue collected does not equal 45 per cent of the pay of the office-holders. This business is strikingly exhibited in the carpet-bag region, where the custom-houses are used to pension petty white and black politicians on the public treasury. In three districts in Virginia there are 12 men employed and not a dollar of revenue collected. At Norfolk Custom-House 29 men are employed, who collect $26,000 revenue; at Albemarle, N. C., there are 8 men in the Custom-House, and the collections are $80 a year. Two Custom-Houses in Florida have 17 men, who collect in all $52 a year. Mobile has a force of 72 men to collect $90,000. There are 413 men in the New Orleans Custom-House. The case is almost as bad in New England. Maine has three ports, with 12 officers, where no revenue is ever collected; she has four other Custom-Houses, with 29 officers, where the whole revenue is less than $500. Massachusetts has two ports, with 16 men, who collect no revenue, and three other ports where the cost of collecting the revenue is, respectively, 594, 322 and 84,178 per cent of the amount collected. These offices employ 31 persons.

Mr. Dawes proposed the abolition of a very large number of these offices, and the proposition was received by the majority in the House with horror. It was a move to deprive members of Congress of part of their patronage, and will never be heard of again. The only reform movement that has been heard of was that of the Surveyor of Customs at Evansville, Ind., who wrote to the Department that there was no use for such an officer at that place. He was promptly removed, and a new man appointed.

CHILDREN'S SAVINGS-BANKS.

Ghent, with its 121,000 inhabitants, is one of the manufacturing centres of Belgium. Its school-system is admirable. One feature in it was unique, until a year or so since. It has now been happily adopted elsewhere. Seven years ago, M. Laurent, Professor of Civil Law in the University, thought of opening savings-banks in connection with the schools. He called together the teachers and lectured them on the subject. Then he went into the class-rooms, day after day, expounding the advantages of saving, until the children were believed to be ready for the project. Permission was then obtained from the proper authorities, and the experiment was tried. The teacher of each class receives the savings of the children at any time, provided the deposit equals a centime,—a fifth of a cent! When a child has saved a franc (twenty cents), he gets a bank-book, and an account is opened for him at the State Savings-Bank, which pays 3 per cent interest. The bank-books are usually kept at the school, but are sent to the children's parents for inspection, from time to time. No deposit can be withdrawn without the signature of parent or guardian. Each school keeps a separate account with the State Bank, and has an arrangement with it by which each pupil's savings are transferred to his individual account as soon as they amount to a franc.

There are four sorts of public schools in Ghent. The "free primary schools," which are almost wholly supported by the city, contain 7,989 scholars. The "paying schools" require tuition-fees and give the same instruction as those of the first class. They are designed for pupils of somewhat higher social rank. They have 1,079 scholars. The infant schools have 3,039 pupils; the adult schools, 3,285. There are thus, in all, 15,392 pupils. Of these, 13,032, or nearly 85 per cent, are depositors in the school saving-banks. And of these over 10,000 are children. We subjoin two tables, which show at a glance the thorough success of the system:

I.—NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS.

	In 1867.	In 1869.	In 1871.	In 1873.	Number of pupils in 1873.
Free Primary Schools	4,182	6,995	7,229	7,583	7,989
Paying Schools	491	666	628	640	1,079
Infant Schools	......	1,075	1,572	1,920	3,039
Adult Schools	628	1,801	2,724	2,889	3,285
	5,301	10,537	12,153	13,032	15,392

II.—SUMS DEPOSITED.

	1867. Fr.	1869. Fr.	1871. Fr.	1873. Fr.
Free Primary Schools	23,014	55,685	172,643	274,592 or $54,920
Paying Schools	3,666	13,220	19,247	22,687 or 4,537
Infant Schools	......	4,880	37,903	66,523 or 13,305
Adult Schools	5,227	22,513	68,203	99,262 or 19,850
	31,907	96,298	297,996	463,064 or $92,612

These tables show that the children who have bank-accounts have saved, on an average, $7.50. The schools have given them this, besides the ordinary education and besides the extraordinary education in the habit of saving. The latter is the great need of the poor. They are comparatively more extravagant than the rich. Waste soon becomes second nature, unless checked early in life. The tables given show that it is among the poor children in the ordinary primary schools that the system has worked best. The infant pupils are too young and too unable to learn anything to save much; the children of good social rank cannot be very easily reached in this way; and the adults are apt to have their habits of extravagance confirmed. The success of the savings-banks is said to have produced "a very marked effect on the social and moral life of the working-classes in Ghent." The experiment has recently been tried elsewhere,—in Antwerp, in Bruges, in the rural districts. Everywhere it works well. A number of societies have been formed which give prizes to industrious scholars in the shape of bank-books containing credits for small amounts of money. In Brussels, a society has been organized under very distinguished auspices, which intends to introduce M. Laurent's invention into every school in Belgium. How would it do to try the experiment here?

THE SUFFRAGE IN FRANCE.

In a recent article we called the attention of our readers to the brochure published only a short time ago by M. Taine, on the subject of universal suffrage. This pamphlet of the eminent author was a contribution to a question which is at the present moment occupying the very best minds in France,—how to prevent the abuse of the ballot-box. It is a fact that the better portion of the French people are alarmed at the changes which universal suffrage is effecting. Thus far they have seen none of its good. The Board of Councillors of some of the principal cities present a strange contrast to what they were before universal suffrage began to make itself felt. When Napoleon ruled France, he ruled the ballot-box too. But for the last three years—that is, since he ceased to govern—its leveling tendencies have become unpleasantly apparent to the French people. De Tocqueville long ago pointed out this tendency, and Frenchmen had read, but not realized, what he wrote. The chapters written by that distinguished man on this tendency of democratic institutions have been read and re-read more, perhaps, than any other chapters in any other work on politics by Frenchmen during the past year, and they find that their experience confirms the speculations—if speculation it can be called—of their great countryman. De Tocqueville had said that, when a nation's life is imperiled, the people would always load with honor those who rushed to save it. He had said that, in emergencies of this kind, a people rose above their usual level, forgetting envy and every other degrading passion for the moment. But in times of peace, when national pride, strongest of passions, is dormant, all the petty feelings rule. In the former case, great men come forth; in the latter, mediocrity. This rule is not without its exceptions, it is true; but the exceptions are rare. France has verified the predictions or observations of De Tocqueville. After the trials of the Franco-Prussian war, France, in February, 1871, elected her very best men, irrespective of party, to the National Assembly. For half a century there had not met another such body of men in France. The recent elections throughout the Republic show that the public fervor is cooling. The municipal bodies of Paris and Lyons are filled by very mediocre Frenchmen. M. Taine's remedy is double election to eliminate ignorance. Another would be compulsory education. Education and universal suffrage should go together. If France feels the leveling tendency of universal suffrage, it is because her people are not as well educated as they should be. Where universal suffrage obtains, education, voluntary or compulsory, is a political necessity.

CHURCH AND STATE IN AUSTRIA.

Last January the Austrian Cabinet laid before the Emperor a draft of four bills on the relations of the Empire to religion. Francis Joseph approved all four. They were submitted to the Imperial Parliament, which will certainly pass them, if the Ministry sustains them heartily. They are modeled after the Prussian laws. The first of the four declares the pact between Austria and Rome—the Concordat—to be null and void; confines ecclesiastical offices to Austrian subjects, and vests the right of nomination to them in the civil authorities first, and then, if this power is not exercised, in the Bishops, subject to civil supervision; and gives the civil authorities the right to depose ecclesiastical dignitaries and to cancel ecclesiastical regulations. The second bill forbids the formation of any religious society without the permission of the State; gives the State power to dissolve any religious society; subjects ecclesiastical property and proceedings to the inspection of the State; and makes all legacies or grants of over $1,500 to religious societies invalid, unless the express sanction of the State has been obtained. The third appropriates part of the Church endowments, in order to increase the incomes of the lower clergy. The fourth provides that all new religious societies shall be legally recognized, unless their doctrines seem to the State to be opposed to law and public morals.

Such sweeping blows at Catholic supremacy have naturally aroused Catholic wrath. The Pope has written to the Austrian Bishops to incite them to oppose the passage of the bills. The Bishops now announce that they will withdraw from Parliament if the bills become laws. The threat will scarcely deter the men at whom it is aimed. There is small doubt that the ill-judged marriage between Church and State will be dissolved by divorce.

THE TWO-WIVED CALIFORNIAN.

Oades, of San Bernardino, is the man with two wives. One of them he wed in New Zealand, eight years ago. The Maories burned his house and, as he supposed, his wife. He came to California, and there, last year, married again. Wife No. 1 followed him. She was hospitably received by No. 2, and the three lived peaceably together. The tyrant State awoke them from their dream of happiness by suing Oades for bigamy. Judge and jury, with a vista of bolts and bars beyond, could not daunt the man with two wives. He pleaded that he had had good reason to believe his first wife dead; that, despite diligent search, he had heard nothing of her for five years and more, and that a certain section of the California code allowed him to marry, under such circumstances, long before he actually did. The complaint was dismissed. Oades bowed, his two wives curtesied, and the three swept out of court in triumph. The Grand Jury now indicted Oades. The latter, mindful that like causes produce like effects, made the same plea, and got the same decision. One weapon remained in the legal armory. It was found that the California code would allow either wife to sue Oades for keeping the other. A first attempt to interview Wife No. 1 was a failure. The intruder was "run off by Oades with a shot-gun." A second trial proved more successful. No. 1 was seen. She was offered $5,000 if she would commence a suit, and she—refused. She was Oades' legal wife. As long as he lived with her, she wanted naught more. No. 2, who was tempted soon after, was equally firm. If she applied to the courts, she said, they would annul her own marriage. That would be unpleasant. Oades and she got along famously. No. 1 was too old to be a rival, and was, moreover, "a considerable help about the house." As a forlorn hope, the San Bernardino Bar, stung by the professional witticisms at their expense, applied to the framers of the code for information. One of the Commissioners replied that they had simply copied the work of David Dudley Field and didn't know much about the matter themselves. "For myself," added the writer, "I have never pretended to be much of a codifier, but the position was offered me with a good salary, and I always take anything with a salary attached; I'd make a piano or a steam-engine for a good salary, and they're as much out of my line as codifying; in my opinion, the other Commissioners did it no better than myself." The flank reply crushed Law. It retired. The Church came to the rescue.

The Rev. Mr. Kiggett called upon Oades. An agreeable talk ensued. Oades confessed that he was "theoretically a monogamist," but as the law allowed him two wives, he saw no harm in having them. He blamed the codifiers for drawing up such a law, but explained that "though he might possibly stand the loss of the old woman, his first wife, nothing would induce him to part with the second." The Rev. Mr. K. left in wrath, which was not lessened when the imperturbable bigamist escorted his harem to Mr. Kiggett's tabernacle the next Sunday and listened to the sermon with ostentatious piety. The Church now retired.

San Bernardino then held a mass-meeting. Oades attended it. It was proposed to petition the Legislature. "That is no go," quoth Oades, "the 20th section of the 4th article of the Constitution of California expressly provides that no divorce shall be granted by the Legislature." Evidently Oades was well-read in the literature bearing on his case. In the pause that followed, a prominent citizen suggested that hanging Oades would cut the Gordian knot at once. "This is a very common way of arranging such affairs," said he, "and it has always met the public approbation, except, indeed, once when we perhaps carried it too far by hanging seventeen Chinamen." The speech was received with cheers, during which Oades made a hurried exit. He was hunted merrily through the town, but finally reached his home after a close race, and ran off the crowd with the same shot-gun that played such a prominent part in running off the man who tried to interview Mrs. Oades No. 1. At last accounts, all was quiet. Oades keeps his two wives, despite State, Church, and people. San Bernardino threatens revenge, but keeps out of range of the shot-gun.

A Connecticut publishing house issued some time since a book entitled "The Great Industries of the United States." It was made up in the same way as biographies of a city's or State's eminent men usually are. The men described pay from $100 to $500 apiece for the privilege of writing flattering sketches of themselves. Portraits are extra. In this particular case, the industries described paid liberally for it. The bargain was that each firm represented should pay 3 cents for each copy sold within two years. The men who thus tried to palm off a fraud on the public by making it pay for the opportunity to read these advertisements now claim that they have been defrauded themselves. They were told that the sale would not exceed 10,000 copies. They are now asked to pay 70,000 times 3 cents. Moreover, special terms were made with some parties. They were allowed to pay down $250 in full, while others have been bled for over $900. Mr. Joseph B. Manton, of Providence, paid $475 and stopped. The publishers sued him for $1,650 more. He sent a confidential circular to all the parties to this fraud upon the people, and has got thirty of them to join him in fighting the demand for 3-cents on 70,000 copies. It is alleged that the books have not been honestly sold. They are said to have been given away or exchanged for advertising, etc. Mr. Manton has forwarded us a circular asking whether we advertised the work on such terms. We did not. His success or failure in his suit will equally tend to protect the public from such frauds hereafter. If he fails, merchants will hereafter be shy of such contracts. If he succeeds, the publishers of books manufactured to order will be discouraged from further attempts at imposition.

Mr. Moody, of this city, who is much better known here as "Brother" Moody, is now on a revival tour through Great Britain, and at last accounts was in Glasgow, where his efforts among the Scotch sinners were meeting with great success. Brother Moody in his tour is accompanied by Mr. Sankey, whose singing is a powerful auxiliary to his preaching. The Glasgow *News* of the 21st ult. says:

> During the last week or two a revolution has taken place in the ordinary course of morning events in many families in Glasgow. Since the arrival of Messrs. Moody and Sankey the social customs have been greatly altered. Instead of toying over a late breakfast table, there is an eagerness to get rid of that meal as speedily as comfort and digestion will admit; the newspaper and novel are cast aside for the hymnal and solo book; and a quick walk is indulged in to Wellington Street U. P. Church. This must be accomplished by 11 o'clock if a seat is wished; for though the services do not commence till 12, every inch of sitting room is occupied soon after the doors are opened. Ladies, old and young, form by far the greater portion of the audience. Though a request has been made that these noon-day meetings should be left mostly to business men, it has not been much attended to; and the cry all along has been, "Still do the women preponderate." The mid-day meetings may be termed the fashionable gatherings. The lecture which Mr. Moody delivers every afternoon in the Free College Church likewise attracts the wealthier classes. The evening meetings, held in John Street U. P. Church, though attended by the representatives of all sections in the community, have more of the working-class element than the previous two. In addition to these there are "sectional" meetings held every day, at different hours, in various churches throughout the city and in the neighboring burghs.

From all this it appears that Brother Moody is very busy, and that he has not forgotten those qualities which always characterize a genuine Chicagoan abroad, viz.: enterprise, industry, go-aheadativeness, and vital piety.

It will be remembered that we peddled guns to France when the latter was fighting Germany. The propriety of the sale was questionable. Unfortunately for France, the condition of the guns was also questionable. Gambetta is now in danger of being tried for his failure when he was Director to furnish the Breton army with arms. The report of the Committee of National Defense on this subject says that the guns, when finally furnished, "had come from America and had been originally intended for the Civil War between the States," but were then "almost useless; they were rusty, had never been properly finished, and were without the necessary appliances for making them effective." The question now is, who made the money in this job?

NOTES AND OPINION.

The *Illinois State Journal* (Federal patronage and State printing) thinks Charles Francis Adams is not the right sort of man for a seat in the United States Senate, because he is "not sufficiently in sympathy with the progressive spirit of the Republican party." While meditating on what the "progressive spirit" (from a patronage standpoint) might be, we read in the Indianapolis *Journal*:

> It may be necessary for the Republican party to be chastised and to carry very heavy crosses, but it occurs to us that Mr. Benjamin Butler is growing to be an insupportable burden, and if it comes to a question of survivorship,—that is to say, whether the Republican party shall be sacrificed to exalt Mr. Butler, or Mr. Butler thrown overboard to save the party,—we are distinctly in favor of the latter course as most convenient, and likely to bring the greatest good to the greatest number.

Does Ben Butler represent "the progressive spirit" which Charles Francis Adams is "not sufficiently in sympathy with"?

—The Hartford *Courant*, on the eve of the Connecticut election, declares Butlerism to be "the progressive spirit" which is killing the Republican party, and describes it thus:

> It is a sort of "Yellow-Jack." It is principally spread by political machinery. It will kill any party that does not get rid of it. It is simply dishonesty in the grossest form.

—"The progressive spirit" is further described by the Washington correspondent of the Springfield *Republican*:

> An old Connecticut politician has been here for a few days, and somebody asked him what struck him most forcibly among the new things in Washington, and his reply was "Butlerism!" "The town is Butlerized," he went on, "I find plenty of Democrats who are for Butler, and any number of Republicans singing the praises of Simmons, who were dead against Butler a year ago. I tell you I believe that the corruptionists of both parties will join hands in the next Presidential campaign and try to elect their candidate."

—The Detroit *Post* sees danger ahead to the Republican party from "the progressive spirit," and cries aloud:

> If the Republican party is to retain its strength, its platform and its pledged honor must not be violated or seriously threatened with violation. [illegible]

known by every intelligent observer to be more or less prevalent all over the country.

—While the *Illinois State Journal*, the Albany *Evening Journal*, the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, and other paid admirers of "the progressive spirit of the Republican party," all declare that the result in New Hampshire is of "no consequence," the Hartford *Post*, in view of the Connecticut election next month, says it hurts. The *Post*, hoping to catch votes thereby, furiously pledges that a Republican victory in Connecticut shall not be claimed as an indorsement of "the progressive spirit;" but the Hartford *Times* says:

No State can vote now and not either indorse or rebuke the Butler-Simmons ring, the "division" contracts, and other wrong-doing in which the Government at Washington is involved. No State can separate its vote from an indorsement or rebuke of the Administration. It never has been done, from the days of Jackson to Grant. No voter can cast his ballot in favor of a man or a platform without favoring or opposing Grant and Congress, both led by Butler. It is impossible. The New Hampshire result is accepted at Washington as a rebuke, and Butler, on the first day after, was weaker; and one day after Connecticut votes he will be weaker still.

—It is likely that had old names and organizations [in New Hampshire] been abandoned and new ones substituted, coming fresh from the people, as in some of the Western States, the opposition would have come out of this campaign with a larger majority than any party ever received in that State. The election was therefore a verdict against both the old parties, and shows that neither can be kept alive except as a balance to the inefficiency and corruption of the other. The final dissolution of both appears to be only awaiting a new party founded in principle.—*New York Evening Post*.

—There are four great names that represent the four corner-stones upon which the Republican party was erected: Seward, Chase, Greeley, and Sumner. They were born in the same decade, and died within two years of each other. They all outlived the usefulness and objects of the party which they created and sustained, and died estranged from the leaders of the Radical outgrowth which supplanted it—two of them, at least, with broken hearts, from the contumely heaped upon them by the creatures who came into place and power and proceeded to rob them of their honors and blast the fruits of their labors—and this through the genius and generosity of the men whom they hounded to their graves, and over whose biers they exhaust their cheap and disgusting panegyric.—*Pittsburgh Post*.

CHURCH DIFFICULTY.

Trouble in the Park Street Church, Boston.

The Pastor Said to Cultivate Other People's Vineyards Rather than His Own.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, March 18.—There is trouble in the Park Street Church, of which the Rev. W. H. H. Murray is pastor. Mr. Murray's health has broken down, on account of too much work. Within a few days, Mr. Murray notified the church that he was

GOING TO TAKE A SIX MONTHS' VACATION

to recruit his health, and desired that they should settle an associate-pastor, as the church was too large for the care of one man. Last night, one of the largest meetings of the church ever known was held. Deacon Ezra Farnsworth, who has heretofore stood by Mr. Murray, excusing all his eccentricities, announced that the time had come for plain talk, and proceeded for about half an hour in a strain that caused intense astonishment. The gist of his remarks was that Mr. Murray's health had not broken down in their service, but on account of the burden of outside work he had undertaken to the neglect of his parish duties. He was altogether

REMISS IN PASTORATE WORK

and social duties. He lectured more than he should, and delivered such lectures as a man in his place should not. It was not the question of giving him a vacation. They were not small men, but it was important to know what would be afterwards. Mr. Murray's preaching had done a good deal for New England, but not much for them. He had taken better care of other people's vineyards than of his own. They were not so strong in the vital constituents of a church as two years ago, and unless the pastor turned over a new leaf they were not likely to be stronger for many years to come. A crowded church was

NOT CHRISTIAN GROWTH.

Numerous instances of his careless neglect to make appointments at funerals and meetings were named, some of them of a very embarrassing nature.

The short address was an outspoken and plain-spoken piece of criticism, apparently coming from the over-burdened heart of a man who had endured as much as he could stand. There was some debate afterward, nearly all admitting the

JUSTICE OF THE CRITICISM,

and some reinforcing it in emphatic terms. Finally, on motion of Deacon Farnsworth, the pastor's salary was fixed at $7,000, a committee raised to confer with Mr. Murray with regard to his vacation, and the supply of his pulpit. The affair makes a great sensation in religious circles.

SIMMONS-BUTLER.

Boston Merchants Give Their Opinion of the Disgraceful Action of Gen. Butler in the Simmons Matter.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, March 18.—The report of the deputation of Boston merchants who went to Washington to oppose the confirmation of Simmons will be published to-morrow. They report in detail the result of their visits to the President, Boutwell, and the several members of the Massachusetts delegation, and acknowledge the failure of their mission. They speak in the strongest terms of the impudence of Gen. Butler, of which they say:

Under the thin veil of polite phrases, Gen. Butler, in his speech to us said, "Merchants of Boston, stick to your Alabama claims, your bank stocks, and your money bags, and leave your politics to me."

Gen. Butler's appeal to class prejudice, they characterize as absurd and untrue, for they claim that they, in common with those whom they represent, have earned their wealth by honest industry, and they deny that they have ever opposed the appointment of any man to any office on account of his social position or supposed poverty. The pending issue was a contest which must be fought out through the whole land,—with intriguing politicians on one side, armed too often with weapons obtained under false pretenses from the Federal arsenals,—and the people on the other, standing firmly for self-government. The report closes as follows:

The conclusion is irresistible, from Gen. Butler's own statement, coupled with the evidence of his colleagues, that, instead of great haste, there was ample time for consultation, that instead of consultation there was studied concealment, and that he had every reason to know that a majority of his colleagues would oppose his unauthorized and unusual action.

THE ERIE RAILROAD.

Published Statement of Ex-Auditor Dunan—He Alleges that the Company is Insolvent.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Dunan, ex-Auditor of the Erie Railway Company, publishes a lengthy statement in regard to the affairs of the road, in which he attempts to show that the Company is insolvent. The document is being circulated in pamphlet form by Dunan and his friends.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—For the Northwest, the Upper Lakes, and the Lower Missouri Valley, rising barometer, falling temperature, and cloudy weather, clearing in the forenoon.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, March 19—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breckinr'dg	30.01	24	N., fresh	.....	Fair.
Cheyenne	29.89	18	N. W., gentle	.....	Clear.
Cleveland	29.70	58	S. E., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
Chicago	29.67	45	S. W., gentle	.....	Cloudy.
Duluth	29.77	29	N., fresh	.01	Light snow.
Detroit	29.66	53	S., gentle	.....	Fair.
Davenport	29.79	37	N. W., brisk	.....	Cloudy.
Denver	30.01	27	N., fresh	.03	Cloudy.
LaCrosse	29.85	32	W., fresh	.20	Cloudy.
Keokuk	29.80	30	N. W., brisk	.06	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	29.69	36	N. W., fresh	.....	Light rain.
Omaha	29.61	34	N. W., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
[illegible]	[illegible]	15	N. W., fresh	.....	Fair.
Toledo	29.72	60	S. W., fresh	.....	Clear.
[illegible]	[illegible]	31	N. W., fresh	.....	Cloudy.

CHARLES SUMNER.

An Incident on the Occasion of His First Election to the Senate.

His Fourth-of-July Oration on "The True Grandeur of Nations."

Dr. Brown-Sequard's Diagnosis of the Disease Occasioned by Brooks' Blows—The Method of Treatment.

An Interview with the Senator on the 2d Inst.—Some Letters—Mr. Sumner's Will.

Two Incidents in Mr. Sumner's Career.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: An incident which occurred on the occasion of Mr. Sumner's first election to the Senate, and which illustrates quite forcibly his political integrity and firmness of purpose, I have never seen referred to since that time.

It will be recollected that his election was brought about by

A COALITION

of the Democrats and Free-Soilers,—the two parties having prevented the election of the Whig ticket (at that time a majority, instead of a plurality, being necessary to insure an election), and which, of necessity, threw the election of State officers into the Legislature. A coalition of the Democratic and Free-Soil members was formed, and the State offices and the two Senatorial vacancies were apportioned somewhat as follows: The Governor, most of the State officers, and the Senator for the short term were given to the Democrats; and among these were George S. Boutwell for Governor, and Robert Rantoul for Senator. Upon balloting for the several offices, the candidates were all elected upon the first ballot,

WITH THE EXCEPTION OF MR. SUMNER.

This was too bitter a pill for some of the Democrats; and they absolutely refused to vote for him, notwithstanding the Free-Soilers had fulfilled their part of the bargain. These Democrats said: "Nominate any other man in the State, and we will vote for him; but we can't vote for Mr. Sumner," and so they balloted from February until May. At last they said: "There is one of Mr. Sumner's political speeches in which occurs a sentence capable of two constructions; if you will get him to say that the commonly-received one was not the one he intended, we will end this contest by voting for him" (showing how small a hole these politicians were willing to crawl through).

His friends presented the subject to him; and although, at that time, he was lacking but two votes of an election, and it seemed probable that he would have to be dropped and a compromise candidate selected, he replied substantially as follows: "What I have written I have written, and there it shall stand; I shall not utter a line nor a word. I am in the hands of my friends. If they choose to elect me to the Senate, well and good; I shall endeavor there to do my whole duty. But, in order to reach that position,

I SHALL NOT FALSIFY MY RECORD."

These, of course, are not his exact words; but they convey the idea he expressed.

It was finally settled by a resort to the *secret* ballot, as, on the two previous ballotings, one more vote was cast than there were in members; and it was also a sugar-coating for what the Democrats deemed a bitter pill. Not one of them, if alive to day, we will guarantee, will be ashamed to own that he voted for Charles Sumner for the United States Senate; in fact, we shall expect to see claimants for the honor of casting that final vote.

I may also mention, in this connection, that I had the pleasure of listening to that

CELEBRATED FOURTH OF JULY ORATION,

which he delivered before the city-authorities of Boston, upon the "True Grandeur of Nations," or the settlement of national disputes by arbitration, and which he lived to help inaugurate so successfully in the Alabama question. But, at that time, it was so out of the common course of Fourth of July orations, it caused a great deal of comment and no little dissatisfaction, especially as he referred to the custom of military companies calling themselves by the name of some wild beast,—the escort that day being the Boston Light-Infantry, who for many years styled themselves "the Tigers." For two hours he spoke, without referring to his notes, as has always been his custom; but his subject was distasteful to a large portion of his hearers; it was not the feast to which they were usually invited on such an occasion; in other words, it lacked the "blood and thunder" element of Fourth of July orations, and spoke

ONLY OF "PEACE."

But, although more than thirty years have elapsed, I recall that occasion as one of the most enjoyable of my life. And let me urge your readers to read, with new interest, in his published works, "The True Grandeur of Nations."

L. P. H.

Dr. Brown-Sequard's Diagnosis of the Disease Occasioned by the Blows Mr. Sumner Received in the Senate—The Method of Treatment.

From the Boston Advertiser, March 16.

The fifth of Dr. Brown-Sequard's lectures in his course on "Nervous Diseases" was delivered in Lowell Institute Hall on Saturday evening. He did not fail to take advantage of the opportunity thus presented him for adding a word in honor of the memory of his patient and friend, and paid one of the truest and most delicate compliments to his name that has yet been given. He was very deeply affected, even to tears, in which many of the audience joined. He began as follows:

"In this, my fifth lecture here, I have to beg, for the second time, your forgiveness for being moved. Since 1857, the great man who has left us has been under my care, and has been, also, my very dear friend. I sympathized in every one of the generous impulses which have aided in raising him to such a high place of influence in his country, and, therefore, it is very easy for you to understand that I am now hardly able to say more about his greatness, and the blow which our country and you, in this transition, have suffered. In a moment when I am a little more in control of my nerves, I will have to say something else about him,—something which I never mentioned in his life. I knew that the modesty, by far greater in him than any body knew to exist, would have been wounded if I had spoken as I will when I am more free in my thought, and in the articulation of my voice.

When Mr. Sumner first came under my care, he was suffering from a derangement of some fibres of the nerves. As you all know, he had received a blow upon the head. His spine, as he was sitting, was bent in two places. His bent spine had produced the effect of a sprain, and when I saw him in Paris he had recovered altogether from the first effects of the blow. He had then two troubles; one was that he could not make use of his brain at all. He could not read a newspaper or write a letter. He was in a fearful state. It seemed to him as if his head would explode, as if there was some great force in it pushing the parts away from each other. Indeed, his emotions were fearful to me. Often in conversation, if anything was said that called for any degree of deep thought, he suffered intensely immediately, so that we had to be extremely careful with him. He had another trouble of the same nature as regards external appearances, but occupying another portion of the spine, and causing other symptoms. It was a sprain at the level of the last dorsal vertebrate. The irritation there was intense, and any motion was extremely hard. When he walked he had to push forward his right foot and then his left, holding on all the while to his back with both hands to relieve the pain. It had been thought that he was paralyzed as to his lower limbs; it had been thought that he had a disease of the brain, and that was regarded as being the cause of the paralysis of the lower limbs. Fortunately the discovery made with regard to the vaso-motor nerves led me at once to find that he had no disease of the brain and no paralysis. He had only an irritation of the vaso-motor nerves, at their exit from the spine. When I asked him if he was conscious of any weakness in his limbs, he said: "Certainly not; I only cannot walk on account of the pain." What was to be done then was to apply counter-irritation on these two sprains; the only point to which he led me to speak of this. I told him the best plan of treatment would consist in the application of moxas, the most painful application to the skin. I asked him if he would not take chloroform to dull the pain or remove it altogether. I will always remember his impressive assent when I said this. He said: "Doctor, if you can say positively that I will derive just as much benefit if I take chloroform as if I do not, then I will take chloroform; but if there is to be any degree whatever of greater amelioration in case I don't take chloroform, then I shall not take it." I didn't have the courage to deceive him. I told him there would be more good if he didn't take chloroform, so I had to submit him to the martyrdom of the greatest suffering that can be inflicted by medical practice, and burned him. I thought that, after the torture of the first time, he would afterwards use chloroform; but for five times after, in accordance with his own determination, the operation was performed without it. I never saw a patient before that would submit to such a thing. The only explanation for his conduct was this: At that time he was much abused. Report had reached him that some of his countrymen at home considered that he was amusing himself in Paris, pretending to be ill, and he wanted to return as quickly as possible. A few days, therefore, were of great importance to him; so he passed through all that terrible and most intense suffering, the greatest I have ever had the misfortune to inflict, be it upon man or animal. I have mentioned it on this account, only to show what kind of a man he was. And I will only add that I have seen him always since to be ready to submit to anything for the sake of what he thought was right, and in other spheres, you all know that such was his character about everything." [Applause.]

At this point the speaker was overcome by his emotion, and, begging permission to defer the remainder of his lecture to another time, he hastily withdrew from the stage.

A Recent Interview with Mr. Sumner.

From the Boston Journal of Commerce.

On a recent visit to Washington the writer enjoyed an evening (March 2) with Mr. Sumner at his residence in Washington.

On the occasion referred to, conversation first turned to the Centennial and the speech Mr. Sumner had made on the previous Friday, opposing the International Exposition portion of the Centennial. He stated how he had received many letters already on the matter, indorsing his views, and that some of them were even from Philadelphia. He repeated many of the arguments advanced in his great speech of Friday, Feb. 27 (which was only written the evening previously), and expressed himself entirely in favor of a national celebration.

The Simmons matter next came up, and Mr. Sumner stated that he was not surprised at the latter's confirmation. It was only one of the many indignities perpetrated by Grant. He then touched upon the removal of Minister Motley, and firmly said that he was removed entirely because he was his friend. He was much moved on referring to this injustice, and alluded in touching terms to the general conduct of the Administration in the matter of appointments.

On the financial question, Mr. Sumner and Mr. Amasa Walker entered with great spirit,—each expressing confidence that the good sense of the nation would prevail, and that specie-payments could not be long deferred.

The conservative reaction in England was then brought forward, when Mr. Sumner displayed a wonderful knowledge both of public affairs and men in England. He placed but little reliance on the permanence of the Disraeli Cabinet, and stated that bad appointments and internal dissensions had temporarily paralyzed the Liberals. He referred to Mr. Gladstone in warm appreciation of his wonderful talents, and stated that few knew what a great linguist he (Gladstone) was. He was master of most of the modern languages, and to his personal knowledge of the Italian language was due the independence of the Ionian Isles, he having made a speech in Italian before the native Assembly on the subject.

On the tariff and moiety matters, Mr. Sumner expressed himself very distinctly in favor of specific assessments as the best remedy to simplify the collection of the revenue and to secure the protection of importers. He also failed to see that Protection, as a policy, was necessary when the article thus protected undersold the imported. Protection was merely to aid industry, and not to prohibit importations. He had read the letters of the steel-consumers with considerable interest, and looked for their success in obtaining redress. He also thought the Government would be called upon to refund the blackmail of Jayne, Sanborn & Co. to the merchants defrauded.

I desire, in conclusion, to make just one allusion to Mr. Sumner's reported haughtiness and coldness of manner. Never having visited him before, I anticipated a *froideur* of manner from the great statesman, since he had been thus represented; but, instead of that, I found him most genial, warmly courteous, and a conversationalist of wonderful brilliancy. Neither at the Capitol (where I also met him) could I observe any of that reported *froideur*; and I can firmly assert my belief that Mr. Sumner was not in any way haughty or proud, but mild, genial, sunny, sympathetic, and a courteous gentleman.

Letters From Mr. Sumner.

ON THE CHIEF-JUSTICESHIP, IN 1864.

MY DEAR ——: I am not a candidate for the Chief-Justiceship, and never have been. In early days, when I still felt the "fine frenzy" for law, I might have looked that way, despairingly, of course; for I never supposed I should hold an office of any kind. But that passed long ago. Therefore I am out of the question. And yet I feel the grandeur of the office, now that great questions of constitutional and public law are to be decided. And I am not insensible to the honor done me in supposing that I am not unfit for its duties. But I am out of the question, and would not have it otherwise. You know well my esteem for Mr. Noyes. He would make an excellent Judge, and I should be glad to hail him Chief-Justice, if there were any opening. But nothing has occurred to change my fixed conviction that Mr. Chase will be Chief-Justice. The newspaper-reports go for nothing. The President, in my humble opinion, errs by his delay. The appointment ought to have been made on the evening of Taney's funeral. But, sooner or later, Mr. Chase will be nominated. I have always been impressed by Mr. Noyes' character, attainments, and abilities. He is fit for anything on the Bench or in the Cabinet, and I have often said so. Ever yours,

CHARLES SUMNER.

TO A FRIEND WHO HAD NAMED A CHILD AFTER HIM.

MY DEAR: Don't make a mistake. Never name a child after a living man. This is the counsel I give always, and most sincerely. Who knows that I may not fail? I, too, may grow faint or may turn aside to false gods. I hope not. But this is one of the mysteries of the future. Therefore, name your boy some good Christian name—it may be Charles if you will, for that is general, but do not compel him to bear all his days a label which he may dislike. I once met a strong anti-slavery youth who bore the name of Martin Van Buren. He was born while New York sat in the Presidential chair, and his father named him after the chief of the land. But the youth did not find the sentiments of the late Mr. V. B. such as he wished to be associated with. Ever yours,

CHARLES SUMNER.

TO A SOLDIER WHO HAD ASKED HIM FOR SOME FRANKED ENVELOPES.

DEAR SIR: It would be unlawful to comply with your request. Yours truly,

CHARLES SUMNER.

Mr. Sumner's Will.

A Washington telegram to the Philadelphia *Press* says that, in September, 1872, just before Senator Sumner left for Europe, he wrote in his own hand his will, by which he bequeathed all his papers, manuscripts, and letter-books to Henry W. Longfellow, Francis E. Balch, and Edward L. Pierce, as Trustees; all his books and autographs to the library of Harvard College; his bronzes to his friends of many years, Henry W Longfellow and Dr. Samuel G. Howe. He gives to the City of Boston, for the Museum, his pictures and engravings, except the picture of the "Miracle of the Slave," which he bequeaths to his friend, Joshua B. Smith, of Boston. To Mrs. Hannah Richmond Jacobs, the only surviving sister of his mother, he gives an annuity of $500. There is a bequest of $2,000 to the daughters of Henry W. Longfellow; $2,000 to the daughters of Dr. Samuel G. Howe, and $2,000 to the daughters of James T. Furness, of Philadelphia, of whom he says: "I ask them to accept this in token of gratitude for the friendship their parents have shown me." The will directs that the residue of his estate shall be distributed in two equal moieties, one moiety to his sister, Mrs. Julia Hastings, of San Francisco, Cal., the other moiety to the President and Fellows of Harvard College in trust for the benefit of the college library, the income to be applied to the purchase of books. In reference to this last moiety the will adds: "This bequest is made in filial regard to the college. In selecting especially the library, I am governed especially by the consideration that all my life I have been a user of books, and, having few of my own, I have relied on the libraries of friends and public libraries, so that what I now do is only a return for what I freely received." Francis E. Balch, of Boston, formerly Clerk to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, when Mr. Sumner was Chairman of that Committee, is designated sole executor of the will. Mr. Sumner's estate is valued at $100,000.

—At a meeting of the New York Produce Exchange, on Tuesday, speeches were made in favor of putting steam on and deepening the Erie Canal. Resolutions to that effect, and for the appointment of a committee to proceed to Albany to influence the legislation needful to the object desired, were adopted.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Closing Hours of the Iowa Legislature.

Adjournment to Be Taken this Morning.

The Woman's Suffrage Section Passed by the Michigan Legislature.

MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., March 18.—In the Senate, Cook, of Hillsdale, attempted to have an investigation into the affairs of the State Treasury. The members were generally opposed, saying no investigation should be had until some charges were made. Nothing specific is charged.

In the Senate an attempt to regulate the system of railroad-tariffs by the Constitution was lost. So was an attempt to put a provision in providing that no street railroads shall be built except with the consent of the municipal authorities of the town interested.

The Senate refused to concur in a proposition of the House to make the office of Attorney-General either elective or appointive.

The House voted, by 67 to 27, just the two-thirds vote necessary, to submit female suffrage to the people. Burns, of Wayne, Brown, of Berrien, and Bemer, of St. Clair, changed their votes, giving just the requisite number for the final passage of the section.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

In the House a resolution to acknowledge God in the Constitution was ordered to third reading by 74 to 24.

The House concurred in the Senate resolution authorizing the Governor to approve some items of an appropriation bill, though disapproving others.

Attempts to introduce a provision in the House forbidding the Legislature from altering any special act of a corporation except by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses failed.

The Senate adopted the section added to the articles on private corporations declaring that the right of eminent domain shall never be so construed as to prevent a Legislature from taking the property or franchises of incorporations, and subjecting them to public use.

The House and Senate do not agree as to the mode of appointing the Attorney-General, and as to the number of terms of court to be held in large counties. These matters go to a committee of conference.

The State is authorized by both Houses to be interested in the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship-Canal.

The Senate adopted a new section forbidding public officers from using public funds for their own benefit, or lending them to others.

The Senate refused to forbid railways from issuing free passes to officers of the State.

The article on the elective franchise containing a section providing for the separate submission of female suffrage was finally passed by the Senate—27 to 4.

IOWA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 18.—Three long sessions were held by both the Senate and House to-day. Numerous local bills were passed. The personal bills, usually kept for the close of the session, when debate in limited, came up, and generally passed.

PRINTING AND BINDING.

A last grand struggle was made to cut down the price paid the State Printer and Binder. The Senate this morning passed the House amendments to its bill reducing the price paid 25 per cent. This afternoon it reconsidered the vote upon the bill and defeated it. The House thereafter refused to recede. A Conference Committee failed to agree upon it, and the subject was dropped.

THE GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL

passed is as follows:

Salaries for Supreme Judges, two years	$ 26,000
Supreme Court, contingent expenses	8,000
District Judges (salaries for two years)	57,200
Circuit Judges (salaries for two years)	57,200
District-Attorneys' salaries	15,600
Attorney-General's salary and per diem	4,200
State officers' salaries, etc	69,300
Total	$237,500

JOINT CONVENTION.

This evening both Houses met in joint convention for the election of State Printer, State Binder, and members of the Board of Trustees for the Agricultural College. On the first ballot R. P. Clarkson, of the *State Register*, was elected Printer by 76 to 6 scattering. The Anti-Monopolists had made no nomination, and did not vote. H. A. Perkins, of the Sioux City *Journal*, was elected State Binder by a vote of 74 to 8 scattering. On the vote for members of the Board of Trustees for the Agricultural College, there was much scattering in the vote. The Anti-Monopolists made an appeal for representation on the Board, and many of the Republicans were disposed to concede this. The ballot was taken, and resulted in the election of J. Summers and E. C. Whiting, Anti-Monopolists; S. Kirkwood, C. C. Warden, and A. Frazy, Republican.

THE CLOSING HOURS.

The Joint Convention adjourned, and thereafter both Houses resumed business, and are still in session and engaged in business on local bills. Everything is on a rush, and both Houses will adjourn to-morrow at 10 o'clock. Many of the members have already gone home, and those remaining will depart to-morrow. The closing hours of the session are marked with the usual sports of throwing paper balls, and paying formal compliments.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., March 18.—In the Senate the contested election case of Weimer against Welsh was called. One Senator was absent. Counsel for contestor announced their readiness to proceed with the trial. Contestee's counsel objected to going forward with the trial at this time, on account of variances between the amendments specified in the motion for leave to amend the notice of contest, and the amendments actually filed. The motion of contestee was ordered printed.

McSweeney, of counsel for Walsh, stated that a motion, which would be heard to-morrow, had been made in the Supreme Court for leave to file an information in the matter of a quo warranto, to be served on the President of the Senate, to inquire by what authority the Senate is proceeding with the trial of this case.

The case was then adjourned until to-morrow.

The Senate bill reducing the rates of taxation on municipal corporations about 10 per cent below those provided for in the act of 1871, was passed.

The Senate resolution directing the Committee on Public Works to inquire into the lease and management of the public works of the State was adopted.

In the House, the following bills were passed: House bill authorizing County Treasurers to bring suit for the recovery of delinquent taxes. House bill authorizing Marshals of incorporated villages to execute civil processes.

After a spirited discussion, the Senate joint resolution providing for the adjournment of the General Assembly from March 27 to the 1st of next December, was adopted—82 to 9.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—It is generally believed that Gov. Booth will sign the Local Option Liquor bill, passed by the Legislature.

The Senate has passed the Compulsory Education bill.

The Governor has approved the bill providing for a training ship for boys in this harbor. Application will now be made to the Federal Government for a suitable vessel. He also has approved a bill for granting right of way to the Texas Pacific Railroad to San Diego.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 18.—The social evil question came up again in the State Senate this afternoon, on a motion to reconsider the vote by which the Repeal bill was defeated last week. The motion to reconsider was carried, and the bill then passed—19 to 10. It is said that the bill will pass the House by a larger majority.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, March 18.—In the Senate to-day the Ten-Hour bill was passed to be enacted by a vote of 19 to 18. An effort will be made to-morrow to reconsider this vote.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The papers of San Francisco in the interest of the railroad companies are jubilant over the defeat of Freeman's bill regulating freights and fares.

—The lottery war which has been so fiercely waged for the past few years in Missouri, Kentucky, and Louisiana, between the Hon. R. Wood and Z. B. Simmons, New York, and Murray Miller & Co., St. Louis, ended by the purchase on the part of Murray Miller & Co. of the entire interest of Wood and Simmons.

—St. Andrew's Church, in Grand Rapids, Mich., Roman Catholic, a stone structure, one of the oldest landmarks of the early years of the settlement, is to be demolished next week to make room for a handsome stone business block. Bishop Burgess is to conduct the final services in it on Sunday next.

—A. Garnier, the billiardist, in answer to the challenge of Rudolphe, says he will play in New York a game of three-ball French caroms, 500 points up, for $1,000 a side, with 2⅜ balls, on a 5x10 table, to take place three weeks after his match with Maurice Daly for the championship of the world.

—Gov. Bagley, of Michigan, has appointed A. H. Mershon Inspector-General of Lumber for the Saginaw district, in place of E. Y. Williams, resigned. Mr. Mershon received his commission yesterday, and has already entered upon his duties. The operations of the Inspection law in the district named has not been an entire success, many of the leading lumber operators seeking to evade the law, and thus reducing the revenues to less than the expenses. The appointment of Mr. Mershon to the position is unanimously concurred in as the best that could be made, and great good is expected.

THE WAY IT WORKS.

Result of an Overissue of Paper Currency in Cuba.

The Specie Suddenly Leaves the Country.

And Now the Holders of Paper Money Would Like to Give It Away.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Merchants of this city trading with Havana have had their business in this quarter somewhat interfered with by being unable, for several days past, to procure exchange on Havana. Until to-day this condition of things has been

A RIDDLE THAT NOBODY COULD SOLVE,

but certain Cuban merchants received private advices from Havana to-day, under date of March 11, that a Commission has been engaged in the examination of the affairs of the Spanish Bank, and have ascertained that they have issued $104,000,000 in paper currency, instead of $60,000,000 which the bank had acknowledged in its published statements; and that its capital is only $6,000,000. It is also learned that the reason of this overissue is a loan to the Captain-General of not less than $50,000,000 in

PAPER CURRENCY, WITHOUT SPECIE

to back up the notes. It is understood that the Spanish Bank is not a Government institution but a private concern. In addition to this immense overissue of currency, it is understood that a very large quantity of counterfeit bills on this bank have been discovered. All this has caused much excitement in Havana. Specie is going up rapidly, and many people are converting their currency into real estate. An effort has been made to have foreign specie introduced in Cuba as coinage, but thus far the specie has gone no further than the ports, being soon absorbed in foreign trade. The advices above referred to close by stating that these discoveries have thrown the finances of the country into complete chaos, and must disturb the calculations of foreign merchants dealing in Havana.

MAMMOTH STEAMSHIP.

The Largest Ever Built in the United States.

CHESTER, Pa., March 18.—The steamship City of Peking, for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, was successfully launched to-day in the presence of a very large number of people, including Congressmen and representatives of the mercantile interests. As the vessel touched the water, she was greeted by cheers of the people, the screams of steamboat whistles, and the music of several bands on steamboats, and a salute of guns on the wharf. The City of Peking is the largest vessel ever built in the United States.

The ship has been built for the Pacific Mail Company, and is second only in size to the Great Eastern. The dimensions are as follows: Length over all, 420 feet; length on load line, 399 feet 6 inches; length of beam, molded, 47 feet 4 inches; tonnage, 5,000 tons.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Mr. E. Riceman, residing at 153 South Jefferson street, was knocked down and robbed of his pocket-book, containing all his money, in front of 150 West Monroe street.

Early yesterday morning the cigar store of Joseph Kohn, No. 175 West Harrison street, was entered by parties who stole 3,500 cigars and tobacco to the value of $107.

George Forrester, residing at 11 Centre avenue, went out with his family to enjoy the sights on St. Patrick's Day, when thieves took advantage of their absence to enter the house and steal $40 in money and $30 worth of clothing.

An old man, named Patrick Kerwin, residing in the rear of 397 Third avenue, while sitting in his chair and conversing with his friends, about 7 o'clock last evening, fell over on the floor dead. The case was reported at the Armory, and the Coroner notified.

The alarm of fire from Box 62 was caused by the explosion of an ether tank in Mahla & Chappel's chemical works, corner of Twenty-first street and Stewart avenue. The flames were quickly put out and no damage was done.

John Smith, a direct descendant of John of Pocahontas fame, and a man 50 years old, has not lived long enough to be convinced that honesty is the best policy. He saw a harness placed in a tempting position in the barn of Jay Gouldenburg No. 913 State street. He took the harness, and Officer Stewart took him and locked him up in the Armory, where he now is, together with Mr. G's harness.

Deputy-Coroner Pilgrim yesterday held an inquest on the body of Mrs. Jane Hannon, who died suddenly at her residence, 158 West Jackson street, yesterday morning. Deceased was a married woman, about 35 years old, and was attending to her household duties at the time of her sudden death. The jury returned a verdict of death from heart disease.

Hotel troubles are not ended. Last evening Mr. Skinner, of the West Side Briggs, had one James Morrissey arrested for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Morrissey and a friend of his—the French cook at the hotel—got into a discussion that ended in a rough-and-tumble fight. The belligerent James was discharged, but soon afterwards returned, loaded with poor whisky and ready to depopulate the hotel. Hence his inglorious arrest.

Yesterday was a good day for mad dogs. Early in the morning one was killed in the rear of 464 Belden avenue, and later in the day a great commotion was created on Randolph street by another one, that ran along biting at people. A policeman finally killed it on the corner of Clark street. As far as could be learned, no one was hurt.

John Murphy came down from Grand Rapids to see the elephant, as it is exhibited in Chicago. He was taken into a "Peter Funk" shop and persuaded to give $14—all his money—for a "stuffed" watch and a box of bogus jewelry. He was undoubtedly interviewed by "Appetite Bill," but when the police went out with him he could not find the place.

Yesterday morning, as the workmen employed in Sunmacher's brick-yard, at Lake View, were going to their work, in passing a shed at the corner of Fullerton and Southport avenues, they discovered the body of a man hanging to a beam. He was well dressed, about 5 feet 10 inches in height, dark hair and mustache, and evidently about 35 years of age. Coroner Stevens held an inquest on the body of the deceased, but no new facts could be elicited, and the jury rendered a verdict of death from suicide.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Grand Pacific—Henry Talmadge, New York; Dexter Belknap, Louisville; Dana Estes, Boston; William Havemayer, New York; C. B. Fosdick, Cincinnati; G. M. Barber, Vicksburg. . . . *Tremont House*—B. Darby, New York; W. S. Thomas, Montreal; H. Ford, Minnesota; J. F. Wilson, Iowa; B. Lull, Grand Rapids; C. F. Kendall, Topeka. . . . *Sherman House*—W. H. Hunter, Erie; E. Spain, Vicksburg; W. Jones, Memphis; S. H. May, New York; M. B. Swift, Detroit; A. O'Connor, Toronto. . . . *Palmer House*—R. Aldrich, England; E. Whittemore, New York; C. A. Dunn, Boston; C. H. Buel, Quincy; J. B. Gillett, Boston; G. M. Bassett, Rochester.

THE TEMPERANCE WAR.

(Continued from Second Page.)

OHIO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AT TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, March 18.—The German element here is trying political intimidation to check the temperance movement. At a meeting here last night they passed strongly denunciatory resolutions against any one engaged in or countenancing the movement, and appointed a committee to demand categorical answers of the different candidates at the county municipal election, which occurs the first Monday in April. The Republicans fear that, owing to this attitude of the Germans, and the mismanagement of the city's interests during the past year by a Republican City Council, the Democrats will carry the city.

DIO LEWIS' SPEECH

here was very encouraging to the temperance people. He stated that he found better indications of success here than at any place he had visited.

AT FOSTORIA,

to-day, the ladies were insulted by the wife of a saloon-keeper, who drenched them with a bucket of slops. The ladies were not discouraged, but returned to the place again in the afternoon, when the saloon-woman attempted to give them a similar reception, but was deterred by the men present. The movement has begun

AT TONTOGANY,

Wood County. Several saloon-keepers are besieged, but none have surrendered so far.

Preliminary meetings are now going on at White House, Lucas County.

STATE CONVENTION AT COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS, O., March 18.—At the afternoon session of the State Temperance Convention, the Committee on Business reported a resolution, requesting the General Assembly to amend the Adair law that any citizen may make complaint, and enter suit for the passage of the law providing that any person found intoxicated shall be arrested and detained until he makes known where he obtained his liquor, and for an amendment of the laws so that the furniture of a saloon, such as glasses, bottles, etc., shall be taken as prima facie evidence of unlawful sale. Asking the Constitutional Convention to insert in the new Constitution a clause against license; but allowing prohibition by acts of the General Assembly; favoring the appointment of a committee to inquire into the desirability of forming a State Temperance League.

This report was the signal for an earnest contest between the majority of the delegates present and a few gentlemen prominently known as liquor men. The report of the Committee was finally laid on the table. A resolution was then adopted declaring that, as this Convention was called at the request, and on the advice, of the temperance women of Ohio, or, of the City of Columbus, it is improper for this Convention to assume the protection or guardianship of them or the cause they are laboring to promote. At the evening session a resolution was adopted heartily indorsing the Women's Movement.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 18.—The Temperance League of this city inaugurated a series of temperance meetings at Masonic Hall. Notwithstanding the heavy rain, several hundred persons, principally women, were present. The Rev. W. Peterson, pastor of the Mayflower Church, and who participated some time ago in the temperance movement in Ohio and Iowa, made a speech in which he gave much good advice to temperance people, and urged harmony and directness of action. He said temperance should be preached more in churches than it is, and scientific explanations as to the manufacture of liquors and their effect upon the human system should be made on the platform and through the press. He spoke in high terms of the women's crusade in other States, and urged its adoption everywhere, and said the women are the main strength of the temperance organizations. Take out the female eloquence and two-thirds of the societies would be disbanded.

The Rev. John H. Augbury, President of the League, and several other gentlemen, made remarks. Robert A. Watt said the ministers of this city had not come up to the work as they ought to, only comparatively few of them having signified their intention to join the movement. He wanted the lawyers to be invited to attend the meetings, and stand ready to speak for the cause on call.

Another meeting will be held on Friday night.

MINNESOTA.

AT MINNEAPOLIS.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 18.—A large and enthusiastic temperance meeting was held in this city this evening to take into consideration what the temperance men shall do in the coming election, April 7. Stirring speeches were made by four or five speakers, who urged all temperance men to attend the ward caucuses and vote for only Law-and-Order men. The issue of the coming election will be between whisky and temperance.

George A. Brackett, the present Mayor, will probably receive the nomination of the latter element. Strenuous efforts will be made by the Law-and-Order men to control the Council in favor of temperance ordinances. The ladies of the Temperance Alliance are diligently engaged in canvassing the city to ascertain the standing of every family on the temperance question. There is not much probability that there will be a crusade here.

SWINDLING LIFE-INSURANCE COMPANIES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Innocent people who take out policies upon their lives suppose they are making an investment which will inure to the benefit of their wives and children. In some cases this may be true; but, on general principles, the insurers are only paying their money out of pocket for having their own business done, which they could do just as well themselves, and much cheaper. This applies to companies which hold a respectable position, and which may be considered of reputable character. But there is another class of corporations professing to do the business of life-insurance, and which hold out inducements of the most wonderful and extraordinary character to rope the flies within their toils. Some of them do business on what they call the "hand-in-hand," "protective," "class," or "mutual-assessment" principle; and, while there may be a show of honesty at the back of it, yet in practice, and under the guise of "protection" or cheap rates, the most monstrous and iniquitous frauds are perpetrated on unsuspecting people, who are robbed of their money upon a system at once the boldest, and yet the most unscrupulous, ever devised by the mind of man.

The plan is this: They issue policies of, say, $5,000 each, until they get 1,000 persons of under 40 years of age in a class. In the same manner they get up another class of persons under 50 years, and so on until they have 10,000 policy-holders.

They charge a membership fee of $20, $5 annual dues for the expenses of the office and officers; and, when a death occurs, they assess the amount of the policy upon all the members of the class in which it happens, and then charge a fee of 10 cents for expenses of making collection. When the assessment is made, the main office collects it, and pays over to the representatives of the assured. The amount to be paid upon one death, upon this basis, would, of course, be $5 upon each member.

This is the theory, and upon the surface there is nothing fairer or more equitable. The insured persons simply pay the expenses of transacting the business, and then mutually contribute to make up a loss when it happens. No other scheme so simple and so just could be devised; it is perfection, as well as protection.

But now look on the other side of the picture: The Company started upon such just principles has secured 5,000 policy-holders. It desires to increase its business and the number of its members. It appoints an agent either in the State of Illinois or in another State. It makes a contract with the agent to this effect: The Company issues to the agent, signed and sealed, but with the names left blank, *five thousand policies* of $5,000 each,—*twenty-five millions of dollars*,—for which the agent pays the Company in cash $1 each, or $5,000. This is for the membership-fee. The agent, on placing the policy, receives $20,—$19 of which he retains. Here, then, is a small profit to the agent of $95,000, but a mere bagatelle when we consider what follows.

The agent now proceeds to "place" the policies in somewhat the following manner: He goes to a town in his district, gets together, say, ten men, whom he forms into what he calls a "Trust Association," but who are really sub-agents. To this Trust Association he delivers, if the town is a large, say 500 policies. The Trust Association, composed of men of influence and position, now undertake to place the policies on the lives of persons who still live; but, the nearer they are to death's door, the sooner and the larger the profit, as will be seen.

Applicants are not waited for, but waited upon. Any one, high or low, rich or poor, not "in particularly good health, is a fit subject. The following conversation ensues: Q.—"Can you afford to pay $50 a year to have your life insured for $5,000?" A.—"No." Q.—"$25?" A.—"No." Q.—"Can you pay *five dollars?*" A.—"Yes." Agent—"I will place a $5,000 policy on your life *if you will assign nine-tenths of it to me in case of your death*; make the whole loss payable to me, and I will pay your heirs $500, and will guarantee the payment of the assessments, so that you will have nothing to pay beyond the first $5."

Of course the poor man, already stricken with disease, jumps at the chance of getting $500 secured to his children for the paltry sum of $5. The transaction is concluded, the policy placed, and the proceeds assigned to the *Trust Company*. In this manner the entire 5,000 policies are placed, and reported to the Company at its home-office. It is doing a tremendous business; it has 10,000 policy-holders; it collects and pays out hundreds of thousands of dollars every six months. It publishes the names, in long array, of policy-holders who have received their money. It advertises for new business, and it gets it.

Before long the death-roll commences. From the *Trust Associations* the reports come in, one after another, $5,000, increased soon to $10,000, $50,000, or $100,000, assessments must be made, money collected, losses paid. The policy-holders are notified, and pay up; the cash comes in like an avalanche.

But who gets it? That is the question. Not the honest policy-holder, or his widow, or suffering heirs, or children; but it all goes into the pockets of these benevolent Trust Associations,—these fraudulent swindlers of the poor and ignorant. They take the money, every dollar of it, and grow rich and great upon the cheat.

This scheme is so cunningly devised that it may be suspected to be the child of the imagination. But I am prepared to sustain every item of it by proof, and I know that companies are now doing business and engaged in this fraud.

One insolvent company, recently doing business in this city, has, for the protection (!) and safety of its policy-holders, reinsured them in another company which is openly doing business on this plan.

I write this statement to THE TRIBUNE because I know it does not hesitate to expose and denounce fraud and wrong everywhere; and to caution persons who are about insuring their lives, to make inquiries about companies in which they are solicited to take policies. This thing is an actual fact, right here at our own doors, and should be denounced and exposed until the swindlers pass into some other line of business.

GEORGE A. SHUFELDT, JR.

A Child's Death.

Little Georgie Gough was sliding down hill in East Hampton, Conn., about a half a mile from home. His mother stood at the window and saw him slide into a pond at the foot of the long hill. Nobody was with him and he was too young to help himself. She started for the pond as fast as she could run, climbing fences and stumbling through banks of snow. Before reaching the place she became so breathless, scared, and exhausted that she fell, half fainting; but she got on her feet again and staggered on. When she came to the water, which stood three feet deep over the ice, she waded in and drew her boy out—but he was dead.

SILKS.

TO BUYERS OF

BLACK SILKS.

GREAT ATTRACTIONS

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,

Madison and Peoria-sts.,

Offer the following Extraordinary Inducements:

Lot of cheap Black Silks for trimming, making over, &c., at 75, 85, and 90c.

Lot of Black Glace Silks, nice bright goods, at $1 and $1.10 per yard; 25 per cent under value.

Lot of Black Gros Grains, all silk, at $1 per yard; good sightly goods, and very cheap.

Bl'k Gros Grain Silks, better goods, at $1.20 and $1.50; great bargains.

Bl'k Lyons Gros Grains at $1.70 and $1.80; bright, handsome goods.

Rich Bl'k Lyons Gros Grains, satin finish, at $2; a special bargain, worth $2.75.

Richest and finest qualities Black Lyons Silks at equally low prices.

FANCY SILKS.

Just received from Auction, and will soon be sold, a line of Fancy Silks in dark and light colors, at 75 and 85 cts; a decided bargain.

Two cases new style grey ground and black ground Stripe Silks, great bargains; being from 35 to 60 cts a yard below regular prices.

Bargains in Real Lyons Cloak Velvets.

Bargains on Cheap Dress Goods Tables as previously advertised.

Hamburg Embroideries at a great sacrifice.

Madison & Peoria-sts.

LACES, TRIMMINGS, &c.

CLOSING-OUT SALES

CONTINUED TO-DAY AT

50 cents on the Dollar,

OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF

G. MENDELSON,

[illegible] Washington-st., near State.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH FOR ALL!

W. B. McCHESNEY'S Dental Rooms enlarged and beautifully refitted, S. E. cor. Clark and Randolph. He is inserting full upper or lower sets best Gum Teeth for only $8. Plate best, $6. Money refunded in every instance when perfect satisfaction is not given. Teeth extracted without pain free of charge. Remember the place, southeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

CHICAGO, March 16, 1874.

The copartnership heretofore known as ORDWAY & ORDWAY BROS. is this day dissolved by mutual agreement; M. W. Ordway to assume all liabilities and collect all outstanding debts.

M. W. ORDWAY.
ORDWAY BROS.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO

111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Premature Loss of the Hair,

which is so common nowadays, may be entirely prevented by the use of Burnett's Cocoaine. It has been used in thousands of cases where the hair was coming out in handsful, and has never failed to arrest its decay, and to promote a healthy and vigorous growth. It is at the same time unrivalled as a dressing for the hair. A single application will render it soft and glossy for several days. For sale by druggists everywhere.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Washington Lodge, No. [illegible], meets this (Thursday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, in Oriental Hall, [illegible] LaSalle-st., for work on the M. M. Degree. [illegible] By order of the W. M.

[illegible], Sec'y.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 18.

The supply of money in this market continues very abundant, and the prospect is that it will be even more so, for the reason that the great pork and provision speculation is not absorbing any more now. Notwithstanding the sour meat question, the packers are, and have been, realizing to a large extent, and are looking around for some investment for their money. The large supply of money and the small stock of corn, both in the country and here, has suggested the possibility of a speculative movement in that article, and though there are no indications of it yet, an early opening of navigation would soon reduce the stock here to unusually small dimensions, and induce speculation.

It is remarked by bankers that country bank balances are unusually large here now, while city balances are small. The increase of country bank money shows that money must be abundant throughout the Northwest. The accumulation here, however, is probably due to the fact that, notwithstanding all the virtuous talk about the vicious influences of paying interest on deposits, nearly all the banks here are paying about as much interest on country bank balances as they ever did.

The Northwest appears to be paying off its Eastern debts, as the country bank orders for New York exchange are quite large.

New York exchange was sold at 25c and at 50c per $1,000 premium to-day, but the supply is still scanty.

Country orders for currency have also increased a little lately, and are mainly from the wheat-raising sections of the Northwest.

THE INCREASE OF SPECIE AND UNITED STATES COINAGE.

The heavy imports of gold from Europe during the panic last fall were undoubtedly the means of largely increasing the stock of specie in this country. The total exports of gold from the port of New York in the year 1873 were $49,000,755, and the total imports were $18,779,927, thus making the net exports from that city $30,220,726.

The Director of the Mint, judging from official information, anticipates that more gold will be mined in April, May, and June next than for many years past, recent snows, by their melting, insuring extended operations by hydraulic means. It is the intention to resume operations at the New Orleans Mint, for which an appropriation is proposed by the Committee on Appropriations at the instance of the Treasury Department. The flow of gold and silver to New Orleans will thus be increased, and much of the coinage must go to South American States in the course of trade.

It is well known that, all last fall, the increase of specie in the country required the United States Mint to run to its utmost capacity. This activity in coinage is still maintained, and official information obtained at Washington up to March 15, shows that $40,000,000 have been added to the gold coinage of the United States since Jan. 1, 1873. During the past month, also, the San Francisco Mint has been confined to the coinage of trade dollars, making 275,000 of them. One hundred and thirty-five thousand have been coined at the Philadelphia Mint, in all weighing twelve tons. The deposits of gold at the San Francisco Mint were nearly $2,000,000 in gold during the past month, and $600,000 at the other mints. The gold coinage for April, May, and June will be $3,000,000.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA.

The Eldora, Iowa, *Ledger* says that a new railroad company has been formed, with headquarters at Marshalltown, to take possession of the Central Railroad of Iowa, on behalf of the bondholders, when they foreclose, which is now deemed probable.

LEVY ON BANKRUPT PROPERTY.

The United States District Court sitting at Davenport, Iowa, recently held that in the case of bankrupt proceedings begun subsequent to an actual levy on property of the bankrupt, the Assignee could not enjoin the levy. This is not an entirely new ruling, though it has until recently been a moot point.

THE BONDS DEPOSITED TO SECURE NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

The official statement of the United States Treasury for March 14 shows that the amount of National Bank currency outstanding now is $348,334,389, and the amount of bonds deposited to secure it $392,778,200. Notwithstanding the fact that the law of July, 1870, authorized the increase of National Bank notes to an aggregate of $354,000,000, and notwithstanding the arguments of some that there is a host of people ready to deposit bonds and rush into the issue of National Bank notes if banking should be made free, there has been very little increase of bank notes in the last nine months. Thus we find that, according to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, the amount of United States bonds on deposit June 30, 1873, to secure National Bank circulation was $390,410,550. The increase of bonds on deposit, therefore, indicates an increase of only $2,000,000 of National Bank currency in nine months.

Another point in this connection is that all those who argue against free banking, and attempt to prove that the issue of notes is so very profitable invariably make their calculation on the basis of 6 per cent bonds and 90 per cent of circulation. The statistics of the Treasury Department, however, show that $230,000,000 of the bonds, or nearly 60 per cent of the whole amount, are 5 per cent bonds on which only 80 per cent of circulation is issued.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co. quote as follows, this p. m.:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	119½	120
United States 5-20s of '62	117	117¼
United States 5-20s of '64	118¾	119¼
United States 5-20s of '65	120	120¾
United States 5-20s of '65—January and July	118¼	118¾
United States 5-20s of '67—January and July	119½	120
United States 5-20s of '68—January and July	118¾	119¼
10-40s ex int	113¼	114¼
United States 5s (new issue)	114¼	114¾
United States currency 6s	116¼	116½
Gold (full weight)	111¼	112
Gold coupons	111¼	112
Gold exchange	111¼	112
Sterling		$4.85@4.88½
Chicago City 7s	98 & int.	99½ & int.
Cook County 7s	98 & int.	99½ & int.
Town, county, and city 10 per cent bonds		95@97½

LATEST.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Money in better demand at 4@5 per cent.

Sterling dull at $4.84¼@4.84¾ for 60 days, and $4.87½ for sight.

Customs receipts $309,000.

Gold closed at 112, after selling at 111¾@112¼c. Carrying rates 2, flat, and finally 4 per cent.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $174,000.

Clearings $17,000,000.

Governments firm.

State bonds quiet and nominal.

The stock market was weak at the opening of business, and prices declined ¼@⅜ per cent. At and after the first Board, the principal stocks were firmer, and recover of ¼ to ⅝ per cent occurred. Western Union was the centre of attraction, and led the other stock both in the decline and advance. During the afternoon, there was a slight falling off along the list on a very dull market, due to the absence of a large number of members of the Stock Exchange, who went to Chester, Pa., this morning, to attend the launch of a new steamer. The sales between 10 and 2 o'clock amounted to 107,000 shares, of which 48,500 were Western Union, 14,000 Pacific Mail, 19,000 Lake Shore, and 5,000 Northwestern, common.

Sterling exchange, $4.85.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	120	Coupons, '67	119⅝
Coupons, '62	117½	Coupons, '68	119⅝
Coupons, '64	118¾	10-40s	114
Coupons, '65	120	Currency 6s	116½
Coupons, '65 (new)	118⅝	New 5s	114⅝

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	94	Virginias, old	32
Tennessees, old	91	North Carolinas, old	28½
Tennessees, new	91	North Carolinas, new	20
Virginias, new	35		

STOCKS.

Canton	76	St. Paul pfd	64¼
Western Union	77⅝	Wabash	43⅝
Quicksilver	31½	Wabash pfd	71
Adams Express	96	Fort Wayne	94¾
United States Ex	71½	Terre Haute	11
Wells Fargo	76	Terre Haute pfd	30
American Express	64½	Chicago & A., ex. div.	103½
Pacific Mail	44¼	C. & A. pfd, ex. div.	107
New York C., ex div.	101½	Ohio & Mississippi	31
Erie	40⅝	Cleve., Cin. & Col.	75
Erie pfd	69⅝	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	103
Harlem	132	Lake Shore	75⅝
Harlem pfd	130	Indiana Central	31¼
Michigan Central	86⅞	Illinois Central	104
Pittsburgh & Ft. W.	87½	Union Pacific stock	34¼
Northwestern	54¾	Union Pacific bonds	84½
Northwestern pfd	73	Central Pacific bonds	94¾
Rock Island	105½	Del., Lack. & Western	109
New Jersey Central	105½	Boston, Hart. & Erie	1½
St. Paul	43½		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on yesterday:

CITY PROPERTY.

Archer av, 178 ft s w of Stewart, s w f, 46 ft, running to Twenty-third st, dated March 13; consideration, $2,100.

Seeley st, 100 ft s of Jackson, w f, 25x190 ft, dated March 14; consideration, $3,900.

Cleaver st, 148 4-10 ft n of Black Hawk, in rear, w f, 25x82½ ft, dated March 16; consideration, $350.

Laughton st, 150 ft e of Western av, n f, 25x124½ ft, dated March 16; consideration, $750.

Larrabee st, s w cor of Webster av, e f, 48x100 ft, with buildings, dated Nov. 22, 1873; consideration, $10,000.

Twenty-first st, 37 2-10 ft e of Oakley, n f, 25x125 ft, dated March 16; consideration, $500.

Twenty-first st, 26 2-10 ft e of Oakley, n f, 25x125 ft, dated March 16; consideration, $500.

Twenty-first st, s e cor of Oakley st, n f, 26 2-10x125 ft, dated March 16; consideration, $600.

Butterfield st, 242 2-12 ft s of Twenty-seventh st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated March 10; consideration, $1,550.

Centre av, 40 ft s of Monroe st, e f, 40x150 ft, dated March 1; consideration, $9,000.

Clybourn av, 119 8-10 ft s e of Larrabee st, s w f, 38 8-10x117 ft, with buildings, dated Jan. 28; consideration, $4,500.

Burling st, 1,000 ft n of Willow st, e f, 25x131 ft, dated March 18; consideration, $1,050.

Indiana av, 96 ft s of Thirty-eighth st, w f, 48x124 ft, dated Feb. 4; consideration, $6,800.

Millard av, 300 ft s of Twenty-third st, e f, 50x124⅜ ft, dated March 14; consideration, $3,800.

Oakley av, n e corner of Moore st, w f, 475x125, with 72x100 ft in same block, dated March 12; consideration, $13,000.

Seymour st, 150 ft s of Fulton st, w f, 24x126 ft, dated March 16; consideration, $1,100.

Seymour st, 175 ft s of Fulton st, w f, 24x126 ft, dated March 16; consideration, $1,100.

Cicero court, 142 ft n of Harrison st, w f, 28x100 ft, dated March 18; consideration, $1,000.

Twenty-second st, 25 ft e of Oakley av, n f, 24x100 ft, dated March 12; consideration, $800.

Twenty-second st, 49 ft e of Oakley av, n f, 24x100 ft, dated March 12; consideration, $800.

Twenty-second st, s e corner of Oakley av, n f, 25x100 ft, dated March 12; consideration, $900.

Oakley av, s e cor of Twenty-second st, w f, 375x125 ft, dated Feb. 28; consideration, $13,000.

Shober st, 125 ft s of Thompson st, w f, 50x124 ft, dated March 17; consideration, $1,800.

Wabansia av, 255 ft e of Elston rd, s e f, 50x105 ft, dated March 5; consideration, $7,000.

Wilson st, 109 ft w of Clinton st, s f, 25x110 ft, improvements, dated May 1, 1873; consideration, $5,000.

North Oakley st, n w cor of Lill st, e f, 45x100 ft, dated Dec. 15, 1873; consideration, $2,600.

West Congress st, 103½ ft w of Marshfield st, n f, 21½x91 ft, dated March 2; consideration, $5,500.

West Hoyne st, 242 4-12 ft w of Hoyne st, n f, 45x100 ft, dated Feb. 4; consideration, $2,800.

Park av, 118⅜ ft w of Hoyne st, n f, 30x124 ft, dated March 18; consideration, $3,600.

Vernon av, 100 ft s of Twenty-ninth st, w f, 30x120 ft, dated March 17; consideration, $3,100.

Clark st, 125 ft n of Goethe st, e f, 25x151 2-10 ft, dated March 18; consideration, $3,700.

Fulton st, n e corner of Desplaines st, s f, 170 8-10x170 ft, dated March 6; consideration, $32,000.

Ruble st, s of Canalport av, w f, 24x100 ft, with building, dated March 13; consideration, $1,225.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

S ½ Lot 23, in Hale's Block 15 of Hundley's Lots 21 to 33, Pine Grove, dated March 17; consideration, $1,000.

N ½ of same Lot, dated March 17; consideration, $1,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 1, in Block 22, Hyde Park, dated Jan. 19; consideration, $4,000.

Lot 25, in Rosenmerkel's Lot 31, Sec 16, 38, 14, dated March 5; consideration, $1,600.

Lots 12 to 23, in Block 2, of Staples' n w ¼ Sec 10, 38, 13, dated March 17; consideration, $2,000.

Four lots in Block 1, of P. D. Smith's s ½ n e ¼ Sec 36, 39, 13, dated March 16; consideration, $1,800.

N ½ of Block 6, in Walker & Stinson's w ½ of s w ¼ Sec 2, 38, 14, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $63,574.

E 20 ft Lot 8, in Block 2, Cleaverville Addition, dated March 17; consideration, $7,000.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 18.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.
Flour, brls	15,512	14,935	7,306	7,212
Wheat, bu	65,560	38,620	67,260	11,531
Corn, bu	51,855	81,645	18,021	31,684
Oats, bu	37,360	46,550	13,606	25,954
Rye, bu	3,240	1,727	1,400	750
Barley, bu	7,180	13,250	4,907	10,137
Grass seed, lbs	104,910	75,930	111,414	54,028
Flax seed, lbs	42,740	48,510	20,989	14,000
Broom corn, lbs	34,060	13,400	41,970	[illegible]
Cured meats, lbs	342,900	735,850	1206,480	[illegible]
Beef, brls			191	245
Pork, brls	300	50	136	2,375
Lard, lbs	214,380	24,450	202,239	69,200
Tallow, lbs	15,170	35,590	19,884	19,100
Butter, lbs	45,855	35,192	19,870	25,400
Dressed hogs, No	72	54		274
Live hogs, No	18,331	12,905	9,593	7,903
Cattle, No	3,863	3,273	2,216	1,422
Sheep, No	2,394	1,712	490	175
Hides, lbs	100,830	30,488	77,037	123,934
Highwines, brls	497	165	198	322
Wool, lbs		6,360	7,500	74,919
Potatoes, bu	3,204	6,026	30	
Lumber, No. ft	317,000	312,000	1053,650	1308,000
Shingles, No	2685,000	880,000	1981,800	1291,000
Lath, No	40,000	130,000	126,000	61,000
Salt, brls	75	360	195	903

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 6,041 bu wheat; 10,574 bu corn; 6,983 bu oats; 1,759 bu rye; 2,634 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 48 cars wheat; 127 cars corn; 13 cars oats; 1 car rye; 3 cars barley. Total, 192 cars, or 77,000 bu.

The Board of Trade was considerably excited to-day over the proposition to institute a call for provisions and grain in the large room at half-past 3 o'clock each day, except Saturday (and Sunday). A great many of the grain dealers were bitterly opposed to it. A petition was handed round for signatures, understood to be instigated by a leading provision operator, asking that the call may be instituted, and some on the other side sought to head off the movement by calling for an open vote on the subject, which will, accordingly, be taken to-morrow—Thursday.

The subject of an afternoon call has been a vexed question, at often recurring intervals, for a long time past. A good many of the peaceably disposed operators hoped that it was settled for good when those who want a call moved into the smaller hall, leaving the other to those who prefer to trade in the old way. There are certainly many very grave objections to the call for grain, and a reasonable person would be inclined to think that no one ought to be obliged to trade by call, or in any other way, or to be interrupted in trading, against his will.

The summing up of the packing of the West, as forwarded from Cincinnati, is a little hard to understand. Has not Col. Maxwell made a mistake in his averages? They certainly differ widely from the statistics of this city, which amount to one-quarter of the whole.

The leading produce markets were quiet to-day, with very few considerable changes in prices from the average of yesterday. There was not much disposition to trade, and a large number of operators spent most of their time in discussing the question of an afternoon call. The receipts of produce were again light.

The situation of the dry-goods market was unchanged. Steady improvement in the demand is now witnessed, and at the recently reduced prices the market is more settled. Groceries were selling more freely, and were generally firmer. This was notably the case with sugars, sirups, molasses, and rice. Coffees are rather steadier than at the beginning of the week, but they still show a lack of strength. The butter market was quieter, and less firm. The increasing receipts and a falling off in the demand induced an easy feeling among holders, and prices ruled 1@2c lower than at the close of last week. Cheese remains firm and quiet. Canned goods continue active, and are held at full prices. In the dried-fruit market the changes were unimportant. Domestic varieties remain strong, while foreign descriptions are working easier. Fish were active as previously quoted. There were no changes to note in the coal, bagging, pig-iron, tobacco, and wood markets. Oils met with a liberal inquiry at full previous rates; quoted at 14½@15c for carbon, 83c for extra lard, $1.05@1.08 for linseed, and 56@58c for turpentine.

Lumber continues fairly active on local and interior account, and all common grades are firm at quotations. Lath and shingles are unchanged. Brick, lime, cement, and other building materials, were meeting with a moderate local demand, ruling steady at quotations. Common brick is very firm, and an early advance in prices is probable. A fair number of orders for metals and hardware were received and placed at recent quotations. The receipts of hay continue liberal, and the market is rather weak in consequence. Wool, hops, and broom corn were quiet and without material change. Seeds were less active, but most descriptions were steady, and choice timothy was firm under moderate offerings. Potatoes were salable at full former prices. The demand for poultry was only fair, and chickens were a trifle lower.

Highwines were moderately active, and ½c per gallon higher than the decline reached yesterday, though no improvement was quoted from Cincinnati or New York. Sales were reported of 250 brls at 92½c, and the market closed firm at that figure.

Lake freights were inactive, though the vesselmen are ready to act when shippers can agree with them upon terms. The two classes are understood to be 1c apart in their views. Advices from the Straits of Mackinaw report the ice as "softening," though still solid.

Provisions were very quiet, but firmer all round, though live hogs were in large supply, and again lower. There were two or three peremptory orders on the market for mess pork, and this fact probably became known to holders, who put up prices to the extent of 20c per brl, and partially let them down after the orders were filled. Lard was a shade stronger, in sympathy, though but little was wanted. Meats were apparently in good demand for European shipment, but buyers did not take hold at the prices asked, which were ⅛c per lb above those of yesterday on middles, while shoulders were unchanged. There is now much more confidence on the part of meat buyers than two weeks ago, as they know just where the mischief lies, and can depend upon getting good lots if they will only take the trouble to look after the matter. The market closed steady at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller March, $14.45@14.50; do seller April, $14.55@14.60; do seller May, $14.87½@14.90; do seller June, $15.10@15.15; prime mess pork, $12.85@13.00; extra prime do, $11.25@11.50. Lard, cash or seller March, $8.87½@8.90; do seller April, $8.90@8.92½; do seller May, $9.07½@9.10; do seller June, $9.20@9.25. Sweet-pickled hams, 9@10c; dry-salted meats, loose, at 5⅜@5½c for shoulders, 7⅝c for Cumberlands, 7½@8c for long clear, 7⅞c for short ribs, 8⅛c for short clear; the same boxed at ¼c per lb above these prices. Meats for April delivery ⅛c higher, and for May ⅜c higher, than cash prices. Bacon meats, 6½c for shoulders, 8⅞c for short ribs, 9⅛c for short clear, all packed in bbds; the same loose, ¼c lower. Bacon hams, 11¼@13c. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $23.00@23.50. City tallow, 6¾@6⅞c; grease quotable at 4½@7c. Sales were reported of 400 brls mess pork at $14.50; 200 brls do, seller April, at $14.65; 250 brls do at $14.55; 250 brls do at $14.50; 500 brls do, seller May, at $14.87½; 1,000 tcs lard, seller April, at $8.95; 250 tcs do at $8.90; 250 tcs do, seller May, at $9.12½; 250 tcs do at $9.10; 750 tcs do at $9.07½; 33 boxes Cumberlands at 8c.

Flour was dull and weak, in the absence of any but a light demand on local account. Some holders would have been willing to shade asking quotations all round if buyers had appeared. Common winter extras were the weakest. Bran was steady. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras (Magnolia) at $9.00; 380 brls do on private terms; 325 brls spring extras on private terms; 50 brls superfine at $4.50; 100 brls rye at $5.15. Total, 955 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $19.00 on track. The following were the quotations at the close:

Fair to good white winters	$7.00	@ 8.00
Choice do	8.50	@ 9.25
Red winters	5.75	@ 7.00
Choice spring extras	5.62½	@ 6.00
Medium to good do	5.00	@ 5.50
Good to choice Minnesota	5.75	@ 6.75
Patent do	8.00	@11.50
Fair to choice spring, superfine	3.75	@ 4.25
Common do	3.00	@ 3.50
Rye flour	4.75	@ 5.00
Buckwheat do	6.00	@ 7.50
Bran	19.00	@19.50

Wheat was quiet and steady, the market being kept up by the buying of two local operators. The European markets were generally quoted easier, and New York was very dull, closing lower, but our receipts were small, and offerings light, which, with the above named demand, enabled holders to command an average advance of ⅛c per bu over yesterday, though there was very little call on the part of outside buyers, and a very light demand for shipment. Buyers held off chiefly, as it seemed, because of the prospect of larger supplies from Minnesota and Wisconsin, the warehouses along the lines of railroad being represented to be full of wheat, almost to running over, waiting to come in to Chicago or Milwaukee. Under these circumstances it certainly seems strange that we do not get more now; the probable reason is that holders are afraid to bring it here in large quantities before the opening of navigation, lest it should break our market, while it can be fed in during the summer without producing that result, especially as a better demand than usual is anticipated on European account. Seller April opened at $1.18⅝, rose to $1.19¼, declined to $1.18⅝, and closed firm at $1.18⅞. Seller May sold at $1.23¾@1.24, closing at $1.23⅞. Regular No. 2 spring, or seller the month, closed nominal at $1.18½; strictly fresh receipts of do closed at $1.19¼, and receipts dated not earlier than yesterday at $1.19⅜. No. 1 spring closed at $1.24; Northwestern at $1.25; No. 3 at $1.15, and rejected at $1.09½, all on 2c storage. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 1 Northwestern at $1.25; 800 bu No. 1 spring at $1.24½; 4,000 bu do at $1.24; 1,600 bu No. 2 Northwestern (C. E.) at $1.19⅜; 2,000 bu No. 2 strictly fresh spring at $1.19½; 2,000 bu do at $1.19⅜; 8,400 bu do at $1.19¼; 10,000 bu do, fresh, at $1.19; 5,000 bu regular at $1.18⅝; 400 bu do at $1.18½; 1,200 bu No. 3 spring, strictly fresh, at $1.16; 3,200 bu do, fresh, at $1.15½; 2,400 bu do at $1.15; 1,200 bu rejected spring at $1.09½. Total, 44,200 bu.

Corn was quiet and relatively steady, averaging ⅛c higher, though receipts were somewhat larger, and Liverpool and New York quoted dull. There was not much demand, and that chiefly on settlement, but holders were very firm in their views, and not disposed to make concessions. There appears to be a good demand for corn in Southern Illinois, and at prices which will not permit it to come to Chicago. The resolve to cease using the word "new" on the 20th of April, as applied to corn of the crop of 1873, was anticipated several days ago, and its announcement this morning produced no apparent effect upon the market. It is probable that very little old corn will be left to come forward after that date. Seller April opened at 61½c, receded to 61⅛c, advanced to 61⅝c, fell back to 61¼c, and closed at 61⅛@61¼c. Seller May sold at 64⅛c. Seller June sold at 63¼@63⅜c. Cash No. 2 sold at 61c regular to 62c for gilt-edged receipts. New No. 2 and old rejected closed at 57⅛c, and new rejected at 55c, all on 2c storage. Cash sales were reported of 3,200 bu No. 2, old, strictly fresh, at 62c; 1,200 bu do at 61⅝c; 8,800 bu do at 61½c; 2,800 bu, part fresh, at 61¼c; 12,400 bu do, regular, at 61c; 2,800 bu do, new, at 58c; 1,200 bu do at 57⅛c; 4,000 bu do at 57¼c; 800 bu do at 57⅛c; 800 bu rejected, old, at 57⅛c; 400 bu do at 57c; 800 bu do at 56½c; 1,200 bu do, new, at 55½c; 800 bu do at 55c; 400 bu by sample ear, at 61c; 400 bu do at 60c on track. Total, 42,000 bu.

Oats were dull and fully ⅛c lower, being quoted easier in New York, while the receipts of yesterday were larger than had been expected, and the shipments light. There was very little inquiry for anything, as buyers held off for a further decline. Seller May sold easy at 46⅛c, and receded to 46⅛c at the close. Seller April sold at 43⅛c and closed weak at that figure. Seller the month was nominal at 43c. Strictly fresh receipts of No. 2 closed at 44c. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 44⅛c; 600 bu do at 44c; 2,400 bu do at 43⅞c; 600 bu rejected at 42⅝c; 1,200 bu, by sample, at 48c; 600 bu do at 46c; 600 bu do at 45c, on track; 2,400 bu choice white at 50c, free on board. Total, 9,600 bu.

Rye was in good demand, both on local account and for shipment, and was fully ½c higher, owing to the fact that receipts continue small, while our stock is reduced to but about 40,000 bu of all grades. Sales were reported of 400 bu strictly fresh receipts of No. 2 at 87c; 400 bu fresh do at 86½c; 400 bu do at 86c; 2,000 bu regular do at 85c; 400 bu by sample at 88½c; and 400 bu do at 86c. Total, 4,000 bu.

Barley was dull and easier, though there was scarcely any on the market. Buyers were like stars in the day-time,—very scarce,—but it was rumored that some purchasing orders were on the floor at a slight reduction, and this made holders less anxious to sell than they otherwise would have been. No. 2 closed nominal at $1.55, No. 3 at $1.46, and rejected at $1.29@1.30. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at $1.57; 800 bu do at $1.55; 400 bu No. 3 at $1.46½; 400 bu do at $1.46; 400 bu do at $1.45; 1,200 bu rejected at $1.30; 400 bu by sample at $1.55; 400 bu do at $1.50, on track. Total, 4,800 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following advices were received on 'Change to-day, in addition to those given in our telegraphic columns:

March 18—London—Cargoes off coast, Wheat do on passage. Wheat neglected, no business doing. Mark Lane—Wheat very quiet. Good cargoes No. 2 spring off coast, 57s 6d@58s. Fair average California wheat for shipment, 57s 6d@58s. Fair average spring wheat for shipment in April and May, 54s. English country markets for wheat quiet. French do stiff. Liverpool—California club wheat, 12s 7d@12s. California white, 12s 4d@12s 8d. Farmers' deliveries—Wheat, 60,000 to 45,000 qrs. Imports—Wheat, 145,000 to 150,000 qrs; corn, 70,000 to 75,000 qrs; flour, 40,000 to 45,000 brls.

LATEST.

Wheat was moderately active in the afternoon and easier, selling at $1.18⅝@1.19¼, and closing at $1.18⅝@1.18¾ for April; also at $1.23⅞@1.23½ seller May. Corn was quiet and steady at 61⅛@61¼c seller April, and 64⅛@64⅜c seller May. Oats were firmer at 46⅛c seller May.

CALL BOARD.

Provisions were quiet and unchanged. Mess pork, cash or seller the month, closed at $14.40@14.55; seller April, $14.52½@14.60; seller May, $14.82½@14.87½; seller June, $15.00@15.15. Lard, cash or seller the month, $8.85@8.90; seller April, $8.90@8.95; seller May, $9.07½@9.10. Short clear, cash or seller the month, no bids, no offers; seller April, offered at $8.50; seller May, no bids, no offers; short ribs, cash or seller the month, offered at $8.00; seller April, offered at $8.00; seller May, $8.15@8.30; shoulders, cash or seller the month, offered at 5⅝c; seller April, offered at $5.70; seller May, $5.87½@6.12½. Sales were 750 tcs lard, seller April, at $8.95; 100,000 tcs short ribs, seller April, at $7.95.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 18.

ALCOHOL—Was stronger at $1.85@1.90.

BEANS—Were in moderate request. We quote: Navies, $2.20@2.50; mediums, $2.00@2.30; green peas, $1.25 in bags, $1.36 in brls.

BUTTER—There was a noticeable falling off in the shipping demand, and local consumers also showed a disposition to buy more sparingly. The effect of the diminished demand was apparent in a pretty general softening of prices, there being free sellers at 1@2c reduction from the highest prices of last week. Receipts are increasing and a gradual accumulation is now witnessed. We quote: Choice to fancy yellow, 38@44c; medium to good grades, 32@36c; inferior to common, 22@30c; common to choice roll, 30@37c.

BAGGING—Prices were easy, our quotations being shaded where the orders were for liberal amounts. The demand seems to be improving a little, but the movement is still far from being active. We repeat our list: Stark, 34½c; Ludlow A, 33c; Lewiston A, 32½c; American A, 29½c; Amoskeag, 29½c; Otter Creek, 29c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 18@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 27@28c; wool sacks, 60@63c.

BROOM CORN—Was dull and little better than nominal. Quotations are: Choice to extra hurl, 8@8½c; corn that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 7½@8c; for good do, 6½@7c; good to choice stalk braid, 7½@8c; red and stained brush, 4@5½c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Common brick are very firm, and many dealers are asking $8.00 for the best. Pressed brick are steady. The demand is fair. Following are the quotations: Stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 ℔ brl; Portland cement, $7.00@7.50; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.00@1.25 ℔ brl; white sand, ℔ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ℔ bu, 40c; fire brick, ℔ 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $7.25@7.50; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire-clay, ℔ brl, $3.00@4.00.

CHEESE—There were no important changes in any of the features of this market. Only a small amount of prime cheese remains in the hands of distributors, and there is no anxiety to increase sales at the current rates. We quote: New York factory, mild, 17@18c; Ohio and Western factory, do, 12@17c; lower grades, 12@15c.

COAL—In this market business was devoid of animation, and the different varieties of soft coal were selling very irregularly. Prices of anthracite are not expected to change before the opening of navigation. We quote: Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna $10.00; Cannel, $8.50@9.00; Erie and Walnut Hill, $8.50; Brooks, $8.00; Blossburg, $8.50@9.00; Kirkland grate, $7.00; Hocking Valley, ; $6.50 Midway, $6.50; Indiana block, $6.50; Minonk, $5.50; Wilmington, $5.00; Barclay, $5.00.

COOPERAGE—We continue to quote: Pork barrels, $1.05@1.15; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; lard tierces, $1.40@1.45; flour barrels, 48@55c; pork staves, rough, 18.00@22.00; do, bucked, $20.00@25.00; tierce staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; bucked or sawed, $25.00@33.00; whisky staves, rough $26.00@28.00; do bucked, $30.00@33.00; flour staves, $9.00@11.00; circle flour heading, 8@9c per set; flour hoop-poles, $10.00@12.00 per m.

EGGS—The receipts continue liberal, and prices are weak and lower. Fresh are quotable at 12½@13½c.

FISH—Trading continues active, with prices firm and unchanged. We repeat our quotations of yesterday, as follows: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $7.50@7.60; No. 2 do, $7.25@7.40; No. 1 trout, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $10.50@10.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $8.50@9.00; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.25@7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $2.15@2.25; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.25@6.50; Labrador herring, split brls, $8.50@9.00; do, ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; Labrador herring, round brl, $7.50@8.00; do ½-brl, $4.00@4.25; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 40@43c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brls, $9.75@10.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—The fruit trade was reported quiet, and for imported varieties the quotations were only indifferently sustained. Domestics, however, are strong, and a little later in the season most descriptions will no doubt advance. Nuts are dull and easy. We quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 10½@11c; figs, drums, 12½@13½c; figs, in boxes, layers, 15@16c; Turkish prunes, 13½@14c; raisins, layers, $3.20@3.30; raisins, loose Muscatel, $3.70@3.80; raisins, Valencia, 13@13½c; Zante currants, 8@8½c; citron, 33@34c; lemon peel, 18@20c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 25@28c; New York extra, 13½@13¾c; Michigan, sliced, 13½@13¾c; Michigan quarters, 12½@13c; Western, do, 11¼@11½c; Southern do, 10½@11c; peaches, pared, 24@25c; peaches, halves, new, 15@15½c; do, mixed, 11½@12½c; blackberries, 17@18c; raspberries, 40@42c; pitted cherries, 28@28c. NUTS—Filberts, 17½@18½c; almonds, Terragona, 21@22c; Naples walnuts, 20@22c; Chili walnuts, 19@20c; Grenoble walnuts, new, 16@17c; Brazils, 11@11½c; pecans, Texas, 9½@10½c; Wilmington peanuts, fancy, 12@13c; do second quality, 7@10c; Tennessee peanuts, 8@9c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were in fair request and steady. Oranges and lemons, also choice domestic green fruits, are firm. We quote: Lemons, $6.50@7.00 per box; Valencia oranges, $11.00@12.00 per case; Palermo and Messina do, per box, $4.00@5.50; fair to good apples, $3.25@3.75 per brl; choice, $4.50@6.00 per brl; cultivated cranberries in boxes, at $5.50@6.00.

GROCERIES—Trade is improving, and prices, as a rule, are more firmly held. Coffees still show a lack of strength, but with this exception there is no appearance of weakness either in staple or side goods. The sugar market displays considerable activity, and prices are tending higher. Sirups and molasses are also quoted stronger. Prices range as follows:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 41@42c; O. G. Java, 37@38c; Java, No. 2, 34½@35½c; fancy Rio, 31½@32c; choice do, 31@31½c; prime Rio, 30½@31c; good do, 29@30c; common do, 28½@29c; roasting do, 26½@27½c; Singapore Java, 34@35c; Costa Rica, fancy, 32@32½c; do, prime, 30½@31½c; Maracaibo, 32@32½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 17½@18c; stearine, full weight, 14@14½c; do, short weight, 13@13½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 8@8½c; Carolina, 9@9½c; Louisiana, 9½@9¾c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12½@12¾c; crushed and powdered, 11¾@11⅞c; granulated, 11½@11¾c; A, standard, 10⅞@10¾c; do, No. 2, 10½@10¾c; B, 10@10½c; extra C, 9¾@10c; C No. 2, 9½@9¾c; yellow C, No. 1, 9⅝@9¾c; choice brown, 9⅜@9½c; prime do, 9⅛@9¼c; fair do, 8¾@9c; choice molasses sugar, 8¾@9c; fair do, 8¼@8½c; common do, 7½@7¾c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9⅝@9¾c; do prime, 9@9½c; do, fair, 8¼@8¾c; common, 7½@8c.

SIRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.33@1.38; silver drips, extra fine, 83@88c; good sugar-house sirup, 58@63c; extra do, 68@73c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 83@88c; do prime, 78@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 65@68c; common molasses, 35@38c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8½@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17½@18½c; cloves, 60@62c; cassia, 35@38c; pepper, 29½@30½c; nutmegs, No. 1, $1.30@1.35; do No. 2, $1.15@1.20; ginger, pure, 28@30; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2 16@19c.

SOAPS—German mottled, 6½@6¾c; Golden West 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6@6½c; white Russian, 5¾@6c; Champaign, 6@6½c; primrose, 6@6½c.

STARCH—Silver gloss, 9½@10c; common, 8@10½c; pure, 5½@8c.

HAY—The receipts continue liberal, and in consequence the market is beginning to show signs of weakness, though as yet no positive decline has been reported. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: Timothy, prime, $13.50@14.00; do No. 1, $12.50@13.00; No. 2, do, $10.50@11.50; mixed, $9.50@10.50; prime prairie, $9.50@10.00; do No 1, $8.50@9.00; do No. 2, $6.00@7.00. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $11.00@13.00; prairie, $9.00@10.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were in moderate demand. We repeat: Green cured, light, 9½@9¾c; heavy, do, 8½@8¾c; part cured, 8¾c; green calf, 13@14c; green kip, 9½c; dry calf, 20c; dry kip, 17c; dry salted, 14@15c; dry flint, 17@18c; deacon skins, 35@45c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off. Sheep pelts, wool estimated as washed per lb, 35@40c.

HOPS—Were dull and weak. We quote common to choice Western, 25@40c; New York State, 30@45c.

IRON AND STEEL—The market is reported unchanged. We quote:

Iron	3 3-10	@ 3 8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5	@ 5½	rates
Plate iron, common tank	5½	@ 6	rates
Norway iron	8½	@ 9c	℔ lb
Norway nail-rods	9½	@10c	℔ lb
German plow steel	10½	@12c	℔ lb
Cast plow steel	11½	@12c	℔ lb
American tool steel	16	@18c	℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@21c	℔ lb
English tool steel	20	@23	rates
English spring steel	10	@11	rates
American cast spring steel	12	@13	rates
Steel tire, ¼-in	8½	@ 9c	℔ lb
Toe calk steel		10c	℔ lb

LEATHER—Continues quiet at about former quotations. We repeat our list:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@	39
Country harness	35@	37
Line, city, ℔ lb	39@	41
Kip, ℔ lb	60@	90
Kip, veals	70@	1.10
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	26@	28
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	23@	25
Country upper	22@	24
Collar, ℔ ft	18@	21
Calf city	1.15@	1.35
Calf, country	1.00@	1.15
Rough upper, standard	30@	33
Rough upper, damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@	37
"B. A." sole	29@	32

OAK.

Calf	1.20@	1.35
Kip	75@	1.10
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@	80.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@	75.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@	2.25
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.50

LUMBER—Continues fairly active and firm. The country demand is checked somewhat owing to the bad condition of the roads. Several vessels have arrived with lumber and shingles, but it is not probable that the receipts will be very large before the 1st of April. Below are the quotations:

First clear	$50.00	@53.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear, flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00	@40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00	@23.00
Common siding	19.00	@20.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	33.00	@35.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	26.00	@28.00
Flooring, third common, dressed	18.00	@20.00
A wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	38.00	@40.00
B wagon-box boards	28.00	@30.00
A stock boards	36.00	@38.00
B stock boards	26.00	@28.00
C stock boards	14.00	@16.00
Common boards		@13.00
Joist, scantling, fencing, timber, 16 feet and under	13.00	@14.00
Joist and scantling, 20 to 24 feet	15.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	13.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	13.00	
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@35.00
Lath	2.50	@ 2.75
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.50
A or Star	2.50	@ 2.75
Shingles on track (A)	2.25	@ 2.37½

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five quarters to two inches in thickness. Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@30.00; flooring, $30.00.

Ash—Clear, $38.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $35.00@50.00; common, $20.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@50.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 25c per ft; mahogany, 50@60c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 30c.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Continue in tolerably fair order demand at the annexed prices:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $13.00; do, 12x12, $13.50; 14x20, $14.00; d o, roofing, 14x20, IC, $12.50; do, 20x28; $26.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 33c; small, 34c; bar, 35c.

SOLDER—No. 1, 22c; No. 2, 20c.

LEAD—Pig, 8c; bar, 9½c; pipe, full coils, 10c; cut do. 10½c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10c; less quantity, 11c; slabs, 8½c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 5½c rates; Russia iron, 8, 9, and 10, 22c; do, 11 and 12, 21c; do No. 1 stained, 20c rates; American Russia—A, 15c; B, 13c.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 13c; No. 21@24, 13c; do, 26@26, 14c; No. 27, 15c; No. 28, 16c. A discount of 15 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 35c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 34c; planished copper, 41c; do, cut to sizes, 45c.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12; 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 30 per cent discount; fence wire, 6¼c.

NAILS—Were steady at the rates below: 20@60d, per keg, $4.25; 8d do, $4.50; 6d do, $4.75; 4d and 5d do, $5.00; 3d do, $5.75; 3d do, fine, $7.25; clinch, $6.37½c, 12½c off for 100 keg lots.

NAVAL STORES—Met with an improved demand. We quote: Manilla rope, ℔ lb, 15½@17½c; sisal rope, ℔ lb, 15½@16½c; hemp sash cord, ℔ lb, 18@22c; marline, ℔ lb, 18@20c; tarred rope, ℔ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ℔ bale, $5.00@5.50; pitch, ℔ brl, $5.50@6.00; tar, ℔ brl, $4.75@5.00.

OILS—Turpentine is firmer—now quoted at 56@58c; carbon and lard oils also exhibit increased firmness. Other descriptions were steady. Following are the prices current: Carbon, 14½@15c; extra winter lard, 83c; No. 1, 75@78c; No. 2, 70@72c; linseed, raw, $1.05; do boiled, $1.08; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 56@58c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 17c; naphtha, common, 14c.

PIG IRON—The pig market remains quiet, with prices firm as follows: Scotch (according to brand), $48.00@52.00; Massillon, $43.00; Tuscarawas, $42.00; Lake Superior, No. 1, $48.00; do No. 2, $43.00; do No. 3, $48.00; do No. 4, $50.00; do No. 5, $52.00; Missouri charcoal, $48.00; Missouri stone coal, $42.00; Chicago stone coal, $42.00.

POTATOES—Were in active demand, and very firm at the recent advance. The receipts were a trifle larger. We quote: Early rose, $1.25@1.30; peachblows, from store, $1.35 ℔ bu; mixed lots, $1.22½@1.25; peachblows in car-lots, $1.28@1.30, delivered; mixed lots, $1.15@1.20, delivered.

POULTRY—Chickens were in larger supply, and easier. Dressed poultry, when choice and in good order, sells readily, but the weather has been so warm for the last day or two that shipping dressed stock is is attend with risk. Some has already arrived in an unsalable condition. We quote: Turkeys, choice dressed, 12@13c; do, fair to good, 10½@11c; chickens, $3.25@3.50; good do, $3.00; do, in coops, $3.00@3.50; ducks, $3.00@4.00; geese, live, $7.00; wild ducks, $1.50@3.00 per dozen.

SEEDS—Timothy was less active than on yesterday, but there was a stronger feeling among holders, more particularly in regard to choice seed, which is in light supply. Sales were made at $2.40@2.80; choice quoted at $2.90@2.95; clover was quiet and less firm at $5.60@5.75, and $6.00 for good mammoth. Hungarian was dull and weak at 65@70c. millet sold at 55@60c. Sales were: 13 bags very choice timothy at $2.95; 262 bags do at $2.90; 500 bags choice at $2.80; 10 bags at $2.77½; 161 bags at $2.75; 204 bags (prime) at $2.70; 247 bags at $2.65; 62 bags at $2.62½; 200 bags at $2.60; 95 bags at $2.55; 597 bags fair at $2.50; 223 bags at $2.40; 50 bags clover at $5.85; 24 bags at $5.75; 10 bags fair at $5.60; 14 bags mammoth at $6.00; 50 bags Hungarian at 65c; 50 bags prime millet at 60c; 17 bags fair at 55c.

SALT—Trade is picking up a little. Prices are very steady as follows: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $1.90; Canada, do, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse diamond, $2.10; ground solar, $2.10; dairy, without bags, $3.00; dairy, with bags, $4.00; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00. Ground alum, $1.75@1.80. Turk's Island, $1.50@1.75 per bu.

TEAS—We quote the market moderately active, at steady prices: Young hyson, common to fair, 38@48c; do, good, 50@65c; do choice to extra fine, 90c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 65@88c; common imperial, 52@65c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 72@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.10@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.05; common to good do, 70@80c; fair to good oolong, 66@78c; common do, 40@50c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Remains quiet and steady. We quote: FINE CUT—Extra, 70@80c; choice, 60@65c; medium, 50@55c; poor to common, 35@45c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c, black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@35c; medium, 28@30c; common, 25@27c.

WOOD—Is in light demand at the following quotations: Beech, $8.50; maple, $9.50; hickory, $10.50; slabs, $6.00@6.50, delivered.

WOOL—Was in light request. Quotations are generally adhered to:

Tub, washed, prime	52@55c
Tub, washed, common to good	45@50c
Common dingy	38@40c
Fleece, washed, X & XX, light	45@48c
Fleece, washed, X & XX, dingy	36@40c
Fleece, washed, medium light	45@48c
Coarse washed	37@42c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	30@32c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse and dingy	26@30c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	25@30c
Super and extra pulled	35@40c

CHICAGO DRY-GOODS MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 18.

During the past two or three days there has been a perceptible increase in the attendance of country merchants, and a more liberal mail order business has also been accomplished, but the market still shows a lack of animation, and the easy feeling noted in our last weekly review is still prevalent. At the recently reduced prices prints and bleached and brown cottons are being distributed with some freedom, but in most departments of the market there is an absence of anything resembling activity. The next ten days, however, are expected to witness very pronounced improvement in the demand, and with the revival of trade the market will no doubt assume a firmer tone. There is more inquiry for carpetings, and for standard productions the market is working firmer. Below are the current quotations:

BROWN COTTONS.

Atlantic A, 4-4	12 c	Mackinaw	9½
Atlantic H, 4-4	11½	Langley, standard	11½c
Atlantic D, 4-4	10	Langley, A	11
Atlantic P, 4-4	9	Cabot A, 4-4	11
Indian Head, 4-4	12	Cabot W, 4-4	10
Indian Head, 7-8	10½	Lyman T	9
Nashville	11½	Lawrence, L L, 4-4	9½
Appleton A	12	Agawam F, 4-4	9
Adriatic	10	Tremont, C C	8
Stark A, 4-4	11½	Empire State	8½
Augusta	10½	Swift River	8½
Michigan A, 4-4	12½	Neponset	7½
Medford	11	Nonpareil	7¼
Macon	10½	Quaker	7½
Mystic River	10½	Granite, B	7½

FINE BROWNS.

Nashua E, 40-in	13½c	Indian Orchard, W	8½c
Nashua R, 36-in	12	Dwight Star, 4-4	13
Nashua O, 33-in	10½	Dwight Star, 40-in	13
Pepperell E, 40-in	12½	Continental C	12
Pepperell R, 36-in	11½	Bootts, R R	10½
Pepperell O, 33-in	10½	Lawrence S	9
Pepperell N, 30-in	9½	Newmarket A	9½
Crescent	11	Massachusetts B B	9½
Fall River	10½	Nevada A	8½
Prescott X L	11	Massachusetts E	8½
Indian Orchard, A	12	Portsmouth P	8½
Indian Orchard, C	10½c	Mohawk	8
Indian Orchard, BB	9½		

PRINTS.

Merrimac F. Pink	11 c	Amoskeag	7½c
Merrimac D	10	Freeman	9
Pacific	10	Mourning	9½
Hamilton	10	Shirting	9½
Richmond	10	Mallory Pink	11
American	10	Mallory Purple	10
Sprague	10	Manchester	10
Gloucester	9	Wamsutta	7
Garner	8½		

GINGHAMS.

Clinton	9 c	Middlesex	11 c
Lancaster	12½	Glenarm	10
Bates	12½	Bairds	11
Amoskeag	12½		

CORSET JEANS.

Naumkeag satteens	13½c	Amoskeag	11 c
Pemberton	12	Indian Orchard	10
Androscoggin	12½	Canoe	9

CAMBRICS.

Garner Flat	7 c	Garner	8 c
Washington	7½	Warren	8
Lonsdale	8½		

High colors, 1 cent extra.

BLEACHED COTTONS.

Lonsdale cambric	20 c	Blackstone, AA	13 c
New York Mills	19	Cabot	12½
Utica Nonpareil	19	Senate, AA	12½
Wamsutta	19	Dwight Star	12½
Oriental	16½	Clinton C	10½
Davol	17	Newmarket, C	10½
Pride of the West	19	Newmarket, H	9½
Langdon GB	15	Boott, E	10½
Fruit of the Loom	15	Boott, B	10
Lonsdale	15	Thorndike B	9
Androscoggin, L	14	Thorndike C	8½
Auburn, A	14	Eagle, AA	10
New York Ida	13½	Green, H	8½
Gem of the Spindle	13	Green, G	9
Hill, 4-4	13	Vaughan XX	8½

TICKS.

Minnehaha, 4-4	32½c	Conestoga CT, 4-4	25 c
Minnehaha, 7-8	27½	Conestoga AA, 30-in	15
Amoskeag, ACA	27	Methuen, AA	21
Amoskeag, A	22	Falls A	13½
Amoskeag, B	19	Manhattan	
Amoskeag, C	17	York, 32-inch	20
Amoskeag, D	15	York, 30-inch	20
Pearl River	25	Thorndike, A	13
Conestoga extra, 4-4	25	Swift River	11½
Conestoga extra, 7-8	20	Ocean	9½
Conestoga GM, 4-4	23	Pittsfield	7½
Conestoga CCA, 7-8	17		

DENIMS.

York Blue	22½c	Pearl River	22½c
York stripe	20½	Nelson, IXL	20

Almoskeag 24 | Oneida 19

Almoskeag	24	Oneida	18
Columbian	22½	Warren, AXA	21
Otis, AXA	22	Warren, BB	19
Otis, BB	19	Warren, CC	17
Otis, CC	17	Uncasville UCA	17
Beaver Creek, AA	20	Warragan	13½
Beaver Creek, BB	18	Haymaker	13½
Beaver Creek, CC	16	Boston	10½

STRIPES.

Minnehaha, 6-3	20 c	Whittenton cheviot	16 c
Amoskeag, 6-3	17	Whittenton, B	13
Amoskeag, 3-3	16	American, 6-3	12
Uncasville, A	11½@12½	American, 3-3	11
Uncasville, UCA	14@15		

MISCELLANEOUS.

Carpet Warps	25@32½c	Batts	9@20
Twines	30@32½	Cotton Yarn	32½

THREADS.

J. & P. Coates'	70 c	John Clark, Jr. & Co.	70 c
Clark's "O. N. T."	70	Willimantic	50
J. Clark & Co.'s C.S.I.	70	Green & Daniels'	45

CARPETINGS.

Tapestry Brussels.

Bright's	$ 1.25	Higgins	$1.25@1.30
Crossley's	1.35@1.40	Roxbury	1.32½

Three-Ply.

Hartford, extra	$ 1.42½	Lowell	$1.35
Hartford, Im	1.35	Smith & Sanford's	1.30

Ingrains.

Smith's tapestry	$1.25	Lowell extra	$1.15
Hartford extra	1.10	Lowell superfine	1.00
Hartford med	.90	Common wool	.82½
Belgrade	.90	Union	.50@60

Hemp.

Common plain	22½@29 c	Twilled and ex. pl'n	.34 c

Matting.

English cocoa, best	.65 c	China matting 4-4	.30 c
American common	.55	China matting 5-4	.35
American best	.75	China matting 6-4	.40
Red and wh. ch'k 4-4	.35	Red and wh. ch'k 6-4	.45
Red and wh. ch'k 5-4	.40		

THE LIVE-STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 18.

The receipts of live stock during the last week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,835	11,387	1,085
Tuesday	3,863	18,331	2,394
Wednesday	3,000	12,000	1,800
Total	10,698	41,718	5,279
Same time last week	7,112	25,815	2,575
Week before last	11,014	35,134	3,537

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,573	6,648	1,623
Tuesday	2,216	9,593	490
Total	3,789	16,036	2,113

CATTLE—The cattle trade was active from the opening to the close, and former prices were generally well sustained, though for medium roughish lots the market showed symptoms of weakness. Good to choice, well-fatted, well-matured cattle were in large demand, and commanded quite as good prices as were obtainable earlier in the week, or $5.25@6.00 for averages of from 1,200 to 1,450 lbs. There were a few extra cattle for which higher prices were obtained, $6.10@6.40 being realized, but most of the business was accomplished at $5.00@5.75, with $5.40 about an average. But a small amount of common, rough stock was offered, and comparatively little trading was done below $4.50. Local butchers operated with some liberality at $4.00@5.00, and feeders bought sparingly at $4.00@4.75—the outside quotation for thrifty young steers averaging from 1,050 to 1,100 lbs. Fat cows were in scant supply, and sold at a slight advance. Veal calves are coming forward a little more freely, and are tending lower; now quotable at $3.75@5.00, according to quality. The market closed quiet and steady.

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.
60 Texas cattle	909	3.95
27 extra steers	1,340	6.00
80 extra steers	1,397	6.00
47 good steers	1,235	5.25
17 good steers	1,247	5.37½
31 choice steers	1,308	5.85
14 choice steers	1,272	5.62½
16 choice steers	1,405	5.80
15 butchers' steers	1,115	4.62½
34 medium steers	1,195	5.00
11 choice steers	1,444	5.80
22 medium steers	1,186	5.00
15 good steers	1,210	5.30
17 good steers	1,089	5.00
32 choice steers	1,300	5.65
10 stock steers	946	4.40
32 choice steers	1,359	5.75
32 choice steers	1,359	5.85
25 extra steers	1,619	6.00
15 good steers	1,161	5.30
18 good steers	1,225	5.50
17 good steers	1,208	5.40
36 good steers	1,197	5.37½
36 choice steers	1,320	5.60
12 stock steers	948	4.50
15 extra steers	1,485	6.10
17 good steers	1,271	5.25
46 good steers	1,198	5.50
46 good steers	1,249	5.40
23 choice steers	1,319	5.60
18 good steers	1,143	5.20
15 good steers	1,340	5.15
17 good steers	1,136	5.15
17 medium steers	1,152	5.00
14 good steers	1,200	5.15
19 good steers	1,232	5.25
17 good steers	1,245	5.10
33 extra steers	1,416	6.25
34 medium steers	1,159	5.00
19 good steers	1,162	5.30
18 extra steers	1,123	6.00
15 extra steers	1,527	6.35
16 choice steers	1,471	5.90
15 choice steers	1,315	5.62½
32 good steers	1,210	5.12½

HOGS—It was an active day in this department of the market, and prices were held a little more firmly. The cause of the improved tone of the market is found in the diminished receipts—to-day's arrivals being some 6,000 less than yesterday's—and the prospect that the remaining days of the week will witness a still further falling off in supplies. There was a brisk demand for all the more prominent Eastern points, and sales were quick at $4.50@5.00 for poor to common, coarse, rough mixed lots at $5.10@5.25 for medium, and at $5.30@5.60 for good to choice. Most of the trading was at $5.00@5.35. Extra fetched $5.75@5.80.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
52	201	$5.00	118	217	$5.50	73	419	$5.25
42	144	5.00	53	278	5.40	57	283	4.80
53	200	5.30	36	177	5.25	62	244	5.40
68	192	5.25	29	279	5.30	56	239	5.30
37	190	5.20	28	273	4.50	57	240	5.40
57	251	5.20	28	219	5.35	26	222	5.25
64	152	5.10	25	262	4.85	59	238	5.20
50	173	5.15	51	155	5.00	50	218	5.35
100	172	5.25	62	173	5.00	45	173	5.15
49	183	5.15	49	180	5.10	63	158	5.15
63	172	5.00	114	252	5.37½	64	180	5.10
200	161	5.03	64	167	5.15	30	176	5.00
21	250	4.50	45	161	5.00	68	175	5.10
62	199	5.15	42	210	5.60	31	163	5.10
56	195	5.20	55	199	4.80	42	214	5.30
55	186	5.25	87	190	4.25	46	216	5.25
37	188	5.35	71	189	5.20	46	160	5.15

SHEEP—This market presented an unusual degree of animation, and was exceedingly firm. Although the supply was liberal, it fell altogether short of the demand, which was active, both on local and Eastern account, and prices advanced 25@50c per 100 lbs. No sales were reported below $5.00, while the ruling prices were $5.50@6.25 for medium to good, and $6.50@7.50 for choice to extra. A fancy drove, averaging 131 lbs, was taken by a shipper at $8.00. The following sales were reported:

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
91	74	$5.50	83	108	$7.00	68	131	$8.00
22	100	7.00	22	81	6.25	388	115	7.50
79	91	5.90	82	82	5.80	30	115	7.00
180	98	6.65	26	93	5.75			
224	111	7.37½	75	81	5.50			

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, March 18.—CATTLE—Receipts, 612 head; total for the week, 3,485 head. The market was slow for want of stock, and strong at yesterday's prices.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 600; total for the week, 3,200. The market was slow for want of stock. Sheep and lambs, all grades, $3.00@7.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,700; total for the week, 10,100. The market was dull; pens bare of stock. Yorkers, $5.25@5.50; heavy hogs, $5.50@5.75.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., March 18.—CATTLE—Arrivals, 75 cars. Best, $6.25@6.75; medium, $5.50@6.00; common, $3.00@5.25; stockers, $4.50@4.75; bulls, $3.75@4.50.

HOGS—Arrivals, 22 cars. Best Philadelphia, $5.25@5.50; Yorkers, $5.00@5.75.

SHEEP—Arrivals, 23 cars. Best, $7.00@7.50; medium, $6.00@6.75; common, $3.00@4.50.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, March 18—11 a. m.—Flour, 27s 6d@28s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 12s@12s 6d; spring, 11s 4d@12s; white, 12s 4d@12s 6d; club, 12s 8d@13s. Corn, 38s 6d@40s. Pork, 62s. Lard, 43s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, March 18—2:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet; buyers offering lower prices. Lard, 43s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, March 17—5 p. m.—Cotton active and firmer; middling uplands, 8@8⅛d; middling Orleans, 8¼d. Sales, 25,000 bales; American, 14,500 bales; speculation and export, 5,000 bales.

Breadstuffs dull and unchanged.

Provisions—Tallow, 38s. Others unchanged. Lard, 43s 6d.

LONDON, March 18—5 p. m.—Consols for money, 92@92⅛; on account, 92⅛@92¼; United States securities—5-20s of '65, 109½; '67, 109½; '62, 103½; new 5s, 104⅜. New York Central, 96¾; Erie, 40@41½; Erie preferred, 65.

PARIS, March 18.—Rentes, 59f 50c.

New York Dry-Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The trade movement was checked by the inclement weather, and the volume of business was light in first hands, and jobbing branches were not active. Cotton goods were in moderate demand at irregular prices. Garner's fancy prints are advanced by the agents to 8½c, but are still jobbing at that price. Dress fabrics are in good demand. Woolens are very quiet. Cotton shawls are lower, but worsted makes are steady.

The Wool Trade.

BOSTON, March 18.—Wool remains without material change. There is a fair demand for fine fleeces, but otherwise trade has been quiet. Fine fleeces quite firm, with sales of choice lots of extra and double-extra at 55@57c; Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces, 50@52½c. In superfine and pulled sales have been made at 40@55c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 18.—COTTON—More active; middling upland, 16⅛c; futures closed steady; sales 26,200 bales; March, 15 19-32c; April, 15 15-16c; May, 15 13-32@15 7-16c; June, 16⅛@16 3-32c; July, 17⅛@17 3-32c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour heavy and lower; receipts, 7,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.60@6.00; common to good, $6.30@6.80; good to choice, $6.85@7.30; white wheat extra, $6.90@7.10; extra Ohio, $6.35@7.50; St. Louis, $6.65@11.50. Rye flour dull at $4.75@5.75. Cornmeal quiet. Western, $3.60@4.00.

Wheat dull and lower; receipts, 42,000 bu; No. 1 Chicago, $1.53@1.55; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.55@1.59; ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring, $1.44@1.58; winter red Western, $1.60. Rye dull at 98c@1.00. Barley quiet; Canada West, $1.90. Malt dull. Corn a shade firmer; light supply; receipts, 17,000 bu; new Western mixed, 83@83c; old do, 89@91c; white Western, 83c. Oats dull and lower; receipts, 23,000 bu; mixed Western, 60@62½c; white Western, 62½@64½c.

HAY—Firm at $1.00@1.05.

HOPS—Steady; low to fair, 15@25c; good to choice, 30@35c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet. Sugar firmer and more active; fair to good refining, 7¼@7⅝c. Molasses and rice unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Crude firmer at 7c; refined easier at 14⅛c.

TURPENTINE—43½@49½c.

EGGS—Heavy; Western, 18@18½c.

LEATHER—Steady at 27½@30c; Orinoco, 28½@27½c.

WOOL—Steady; domestic fleece, 45@65c; pulled, 25@55c; unwashed, 18@32c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; new mess, $16.12½. Beef more active; plain mess, $10.50@11.00; extra, $12.50@13.00. Cut meats quiet; middles heavy; long clear, 9½c; short clear, 9⅜c. Lard firmer; prime steam, 9⅝@9⅞c, spot; March, 9⅝@9 7-16c; April, 9⅝c; May, 9 11-16.

BUTTER—Quiet; Western, 25@41c.

CHEESE—Firm at 11@16½c.

WHISKY—Heavier and lower at 98½@98c.

METALS MANUFACTURED—Copper steady; Ingot Lake nominal at 24@24½c. Pig-iron quiet; Scotch, $38@42; American, $39@35c. Bar quiet and unchanged; Russia sheet, 16½@17½c, gold.

NAILS—Unchanged.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 18.—COTTON—In fair demand and higher; middling, 15½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour flat; lower to sell. Wheat dull, strictly prime spring, $1.20; No. 3 red fall, $1.40; No. 2, $1.50. Corn dull; No. 2 and white mixed, 61@62c, east elevator; 65½c seller May. Oats dull; No. 2, 46½@47c, east track. Barley quiet and weak; No. 3 spring, $1.65@1.75. Rye dull at 90c.

WHISKY—Dull at 92c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $15.25@15.50. Bulk meats opened excited and unsettled; some sales higher; closed steady and strong; shoulders, 6c; sides, 8@8½c spot; shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 7½c; clear, 8c, up-country buyer March and seller April. Bacon strong; clear sides, 9¼c, seller March. Lard nominal.

HOGS—Unchanged; light, $4.25@4.60; heavy, $5.30@5.60; receipts, 1,300.

CATTLE—Scarce and wanted; prices unchanged; receipts, 675.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull, prices nominal. Corn meal dull and unchanged. Corn in fair demand at 74@75c. Oats dull; prices nominal.

HAY—Choice timothy, $21.00; mixed, $15.00@19.00.

BUTTER—Steady and in moderate demand at 40@45c.

EGGS—Heavy at 14c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal. Lard in light demand and firm at 9½@10½c. Bacon firm; shoulders, 7@7½c; sides, 9¾@9⅞c.

COTTON—Stronger and active; ordinary, 9½@10½c; good ordinary, 13½@13¾c; low middling, 14½@14¾c; middling, 15½@15⅝c; good middling, 16½; receipts, 620 bales; shipments, 1,163; stock, 24,755.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, March 18.—COTTON—Advanced ⅛c on all grades.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged; mess pork, $15.25. Bulk meats and bacon quiet and unchanged. Hams, 12c. Lard—Tierces, 9c; kegs, 9½c.

WHISKY—90c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull; small sales; No. 2 Milwaukee at $1.44. Corn dull; sales 4 cars new at 76c on track. Oats nominal at 53c for No. 2 Chicago. Rye nominal at $1.05 for No. 2. Barley firm; sales of 3,000 bu No. 3 Chicago at 70c.

SEEDS—Firm.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.—BREADSTUFFS — Flour in improved demand; superfine, $5.37½; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family, $6.75@7.25; State, Ohio, and Indiana $7.50@8.25. Wheat dull; red, $1.68; amber, $1.72@1.73; white, $1.80. Rye steady at 94@96c. Corn dull; yellow, 78@80c. Oats dull; white 59@60; mixed, 57c.

COFFEE—Dull; Rio, 22½@26c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 10½c; refined, 14¼.

WHISKY—Dull at 97c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, March 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour and wheat unchanged. Corn weaker; mixed Western 78@79½c. Oats firm; Western, 58@62c. Rye firm at 95@98c.

PROVISIONS—A shade firmer and quiet. Pork unchanged. Bulk shoulders, 6½@7½c; clear rib, 8½@8¾c. Bacon shoulders, 7½c; clear rib, 9½c. Hams—Sugarcured, 13@14c. Lard, 9½c.

BUTTER—In fair demand; Western tub, 38@40c; very fine, 41c; roll, 35@40c.

COFFEE—Dull and nominal; good to prime, 24@25½c.

WHISKY—Nominal at 96½@97c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., March 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat, amber Michigan, $1.47; seller May, $1.53; No. 2 red, $1.43. Corn quiet; high mixed, 66½c; seller April, 67c; seller July, 70c; low mixed, 65c; no grade, 64c. Oats dull and unchanged; No. 2, 49½c.

CLOVER SEED—$5.75.

RECEIPTS—Flour, none; wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 13,000 bu; oats, 700 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 200 brls; wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 4,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., March 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Grain dull and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Steady and quiet at 11½@12c for standard white; 15@16½c for State test, all car lots.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 18.—COTTON—Active and advanced to 15½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat quiet at $1.45. Corn quiet at 62@67c. Oats quiet at 50@58c. Rye steady and in moderate demand at $1.02@1.03. Barley dull and unchanged.

OILS—Unchanged.

EGGS—Dull and unchanged at 14c.

BUTTER—Steady and in moderate demand.

CHEESE—Firm and in fair demand.

PROVISIONS—Pork in good demand at $15.25. Lard steady and in moderate demand; steam, 8⅞c spot and seller March; 9c buyer March; kettle, 9 1-16c. Bulk meats quiet and firm at 5½@5¾c, 7½@7⅝c. Bacon steady and in moderate demand at 6⅝@6¾c, 8⅞@9c, 9¼c.

WHISKY—In good demand at 90c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, March 18.—BREADSTUFFS — Flour steady and in moderate demand; superfine spring, $5.63@5.90. Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.27; No. 2 do, $1.22½; seller April, $1.23½; seller May, $1.26¾. Oats scarce and firm; No. 2, fresh, 46c. Corn steady and in moderate demand; No. 2 mixed, fresh, 59½c; seller May, 63½c. Rye steady; No. 1, fresh, 87½c. Barley quiet; No. 2, spring, $1.61; No. 3 do, $1.47.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $14.62@14.75, cash; prime do, $12.25. Sweet pickled hams, 8½@10½c. Dry salted shoulders, 5½c, loose; boxed middles, 8½@8⅝c. Lard firm; prime kettle, 9½c; prime steam, 9c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 32,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 32,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good local and Cuba demand; fair, $4.35; single extra, $5.50; double, $6.00; treble, $6.25@7.25; family, $8.00@9.25. Corn firm; white, 77@78c; yellow-mixed, 79c; yellow, 80c. Oats quiet at 60@62c.

BRAN—None on the landing.

HAY—Dull; prime, $18.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork in fair demand and firmer at 16½@16¾c. Dry salt meats scarce and firmer at 6⅝@8⅝@9c. Bacon in good demand and firmer at 7½@7⅞@9⅞@9⅞c. Hams dull at 11½@12½c. Lard dull; tierce, 9@9½c; keg, 9⅝@10c.

SUGAR—Dull; fair, 7½c.

MOLASSES—In fair demand; inferior, 25c; fermenting, 58c.

WHISKY—Dull; Louisiana, 94c; Cincinnati, $1.01.

COFFEE—22@27½c.

CORNMEAL—Dull and lower at $3.60.

COTTON—Buoyant; sales, 13,400 bales—the largest day's sales of the season. Prices ⅛@⅜c dearer; good ordinary to strict good ordinary, 13⅛@14⅜c; low middling to strict low middling, 15⅛@15⅜c; middling to strict middling, 16@16½c; good middling, 17c. Receipts, 3,894 bales. Exports—To the Continent, 1,500 bales. Stock, 274,328 bales; unsold, 173,400 bales.

MONETARY—Gold, 111⅞. Sight, par. Sterling, $5.40@5.41.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE

OF ALDWELL'S

MALTHOUSES & BREWERY

SITUATE IN THE

CITY OF TORONTO, ONT.,

At the Auction Rooms of F. W. COATE, King-st. East, Toronto, on Wednesday, the 15th day of April, 1874, at 12 o'clock, noon, pursuant to a decree of the Court of Chancery. Substantially built of white brick, in working order. Also, plant and good will of the business. Capacity of the Malthouses, 200,000 bushels per season; capacity of Brewery, 120 barrels per day. Upset price, $45,000.

TERMS—Ten per cent cash; fifteen per cent in two months; fifteen per cent in one year, and the balance in ten equal yearly installments, with interest at six per cent. Also, the comfortable BRICK RESIDENCE adjoining, and other property. Aliens can hold and convey property in Canada the same as British subjects. Further particulars on application to BLAKE & KINGSFORD, Solicitors, Toronto, and Mr. JOHN BAIN, Solicitor, Toronto, and see Toronto Daily "Globe."

Dated 7th March, 1874.

BLAKE & KINGSFORD; T. W. TAYLOR.

Vendors' Solicitors, Toronto, Ont.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

Office of the St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago Railroad Company.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 20, 1874.

The annual meeting of the Stock and Bond holders of this Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the office of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, in Chicago, on Monday, the 6th day of April next, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 12 m. The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on the 25th day of March until the 7th day of April, 1874. ROBERT H. NOLTON, Sec'y.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages

OF

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

FOR SALE AT

TRIBUNE OFFICE.

RAILROAD [cut off]

THE ILLINOIS RAILROAD LAW [cut off]

The Chicago, Burlington & [cut off] Company, which hitherto ran one passenger and one freight [cut off] and Keithsburg, on the Galva Branch, has lately taken off the [cut off] and instead added one or two [cut off] to the freight train. The Company [cut off] unable to run a passenger train [cut off] as they lose money by so doing [cut off] lowing them to charge more p[cut off] on the main line, which is no[cut off] tion, as it costs much more to [cut off] such a short line. The [cut off] County, through which the [cut off] several meetings for the p[cut off] the Company to put back the [cut off] offering to pay such fare as to [cut off] pany to meet expenses. A [cut off] Harris, the Superintendent of [cut off] lington & Quincy Railroad, r[cut off] signed by 689 citizens of that [cut off] him to put back the passenger [cut off] terms, but Mr. Harris, not be[cut off] with their request on account [cut off] law prohibiting railroad c[cut off] more than 3 cents per mile, [cut off] pungent reply to the Chairm[cut off] ers:

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & Q[cut off]

MISCELLANEOUS [cut off]

In Utah a criminal conde[cut off] choose whether he will be sho[cut off]

—A doctor writes to the [cut off] the nervous disease known [cut off] be produced by the bite of [cut off]

—A saloon-keeper in Des Mo[cut off] door the following: "But [cut off]

—Dio Lewis said in a speec[cut off] week, that the praying wome[cut off] temperance crusade the tim[cut off] to their back hair.

—Charles O'Conor pronou[cut off] of seizure of books unconsti[cut off]

—The French Legitimists [cut off]

—"It is true," remarked [cut off]

—Lord Churchill is makin[cut off]

—A ship's cook in New Yo[cut off]

—A modern Pythias on a s[cut off]

Farmers vs. Plo[cut off]

BOARDING AN[cut off]

14 ELDRIDGE-COURT—[cut off]

100 THIRD-AV., NEAR H[cut off]

153 EAST RANDOLPH-ST.[cut off]

284 MICHIGAN-AV.—A [cut off]

286 MICHIGAN-AV.—FR[cut off]

548 WABASH-AV.—PLEA[cut off]

694 WABASH-AV.—A D[cut off]

151 WEST WASHINGT[cut off]

232 WEST MONROE-ST[cut off]

276 WEST RANDOLPH-S[cut off]

334 WEST WASHINGTON[cut off]

396 WEST RANDOLPH-[cut off]

126 NORTH DEARBOR[cut off]

BOARD W[cut off]

HOUSEHOL[cut off]

RAILROAD NEWS.

THE ILLINOIS RAILROAD LAW IN MERCER COUNTY.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, which hitherto ran two trains daily, one passenger and one freight, between Galena and Keithsburg, on the Galena & Keithsburg Branch, has lately taken off the passenger train, and instead added one or two passenger coaches to the freight train. The Company claims to be unable to run a passenger train on that branch, as they lose money by so doing, the law not allowing them to charge more per mile than it does on the main line, which is an unjust discrimination, as it costs much more to run a train on such a short line. The people of Mercer County, through which the road runs, have held several meetings for the purpose of inducing the Company to put back the passenger train, offering to pay such fare as to enable the Company to meet expenses. A few weeks ago Mr. Harris, the Superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, received a petition signed by 589 citizens of that county requesting him to put back the passenger train on any terms, but Mr. Harris, not being able to comply with their request on account of the new railroad law prohibiting railroad companies charging more than 3 cents per mile, sent the following pungent reply to the Chairman of the petitioners:

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD}
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE. }

DEAR SIR: I have yours of the 25th, accompanying the request signed by Mr. Flick and 589 others, and, in reply, beg to say that we are unable to run the Keithsburg branch so as to give the utmost possible convenience to the people of Mercer County the circumstances will admit of. If the Company were not threatened with litigation in case it does not observe the present law as to freight and passenger rates, better facilities might be afforded. These rates are so low as not to leave sufficient income to pay the cost of an additional train. It was for the reason that the train was discontinued. At the passenger rate of 3 cents per mile, as prescribed by the present law, experience has shown us that the expense of running the train is in excess of the loss of business consequent upon not running it, and therefore, as business men, obliged to recognize the laws of commerce as well as the laws of the Legislature, we cannot be expected to run the train as requested.

The law, as it now stands, like all unjust laws, is wanting in the disadvantages of others as well as to the particular interest it was intended to oppress. The remedy is in a change of heart and practice on the part of the Legislature, and a willingness to recognize the rights of others who may have been so indiscreet as to invest their means in this form of property.

If the Galva & Keithsburg Road were owned by a separate company this law would allow them to charge very much higher rates of freight than the present charge, and this is the penalty this Company is expected to pay for having constructed a road through your county, which, in fact, has increased the value of your property probably to the extent of $3,000,000. Until this nonsense is suspended or amended, I see no way of meeting your wishes, which I beg you to think we would be glad to do if we could.

It is not manifestly unjust that this Company should be required to carry passengers on a branch where the travel is light at the same low rates as on the main line where it is larger, and at less rates than a company owning the branch alone would be allowed to charge? If the application of the rates that are allowed causes the railroad company to lose, will it not be more economical than to discontinue the trains? Why cannot the people of Mercer County speak out and demand the repeal of a law that has demonstrated itself to be utterly impracticable in the production of good in a single particular? Yours truly,

ROSSER HASKIN, Gen'l Sup't.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

In Utah a criminal condemned to death may choose whether he will be shot or hanged.

—A doctor writes to the Baltimore *Sun* that the nervous disease known as hydrophobia can be produced by the bite of a perfectly healthy dog.

—A saloon-keeper in Des Moines has put over his door the following: "But when thou prayest, enter into thy closet—not into somebody else's rum-shop."

—Dio Lewis said in a speech in New York, last week, that the praying women of Ohio use in the temperance crusade the time formerly devoted to their back hair.

—Charles O'Conor pronounced the late style of seizure of books unconstitutional, and advised merchants to treat spies as burglars when caught on their premises.

—The French Legitimists are jolly over Abbe Rabiseon's expounding of Daniel to prove that De Chambord is the "son of man," and will become the King of France and the eleventh born (Prussia) before Oct. 21.

—"It is true," remarked a pickpocket arrested in Rochester on Wednesday, "that I am a thief. But a legitimate thief, sir, is one for look you, I was searching that man's pockets for proof of frauds against the Government."

—Lord Churchill is making great preparations for his marriage with Miss Jerome, and what most emphatically establishes the good taste of his lordship is the fact that he has had a new fall put on the famous brass lion at Marlborough House.

—A ship's cook in New York was recently arrested for refusing to obey orders. He, however, defended himself by stating that he refused to make clam chowder for twenty-six men out of twenty-five clams and a pint of clam juice, and the task was too great for his ability.

—A modern Pythias on a small scale was found in a Brooklyn police-court the other day. Alfred Schwartz was called, and a man stepped up quickly, while the Judge read the charge. When it was finished, he glanced at the supposed Schwartz and "knew the man." "I don't know you," said the Judge. "Well, you see, Judge," answered the substitute, "Mr. Schwartz has the toothache, and I stand for him." But the magistrate continued the case.

Farmers vs. Plow-Makers.

FARMERS' CLUB OF ORANGE TOWNSHIP, KNOX CO., }
ORANGE, ILL., March 16, 1874. }

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Our Club being desirous to know what terms the plow-manufacturers would extend to us, I wrote the Weir Company, at Monmouth, Ill., and received for answer:

We refer you to F. P. Foltz, of Abingdon, Ill., who was our agent last year. He will be prepared to offer you a satisfactory inducement. Should he be chairman of us. Truly yours, WEIR PLOW COMPANY.

We are 170 strong in the Club, and 30 in our Grange, and not one plow can the Company sell us. Yours in the cause of justice, A. L. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

14 ELDRIDGE-COURT—ROOMS, SINGLE OR double, furnished or unfurnished, with board.

100 THIRD-AV., NEAR HARRISON-ST.—BRICK house; board for ladies or gentlemen, $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano; day-board, $3.50.

153 EAST RANDOLPH-ST.—WASHINGTON DIN. ing-rooms.—Very desirable handsomely-furnished room, cheap. Also, unfurnished rooms, $5.50 for $4.

284 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE, PLEASANT basement room, with board at moderate rates. References required.

286 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM and room off, with board in family, if desired; terms moderate; references exchanged.

548 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, for families or single gentlemen, with board.

604 WABASH-AV.—A DOUBLE AND SINGLE room, with board; will be rented on suite or single; references required.

West Side.

155½ WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARD AND room, $4 and $7 per week; day board $4.

232 WEST MONROE-ST.—A PLEASANT SUITE of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, to rent with board to gentleman and wife.

276 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—BOARD FOR FOUR single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives.

334 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board—An elegant front alcove room, furnished or unfurnished, and board.

396 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—A LARGE FRONT room, furnished; also single rooms, with board, in private family.

North Side.

126 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—NICELY-FURnished rooms, desirable for gentlemen or ladies, with first-class table board.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AT HIGHLAND PARK OR EVANSton, for the family for the summer, from April or May. Address A 78, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH ROOM—(BREAKFAST AND TEA) for gentleman in private family; location, near Union Park. Address, stating price, REMILAP, Room 24, 167 Randolph-st.

BOARD—FROM APRIL 15, FOR FAMILY OF SIX (3 adults). Must be in good location on West Side, near horse-cars. Will furnish rooms if desired. Reference exchanged. Address, giving location and terms, Q 37, Tribune office.

BOARD—FIRST-CLASS BOARD, AFTER APRIL 1, for lady and wife; references exchanged. Address A 77, Tribune office.

BOARD—MAY 1, NICELY FURNISHED FRONT or suite of rooms, with board in private family for gentleman and wife. South Side, between Twenty-second and Thirty-first-sts. Address R 78, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CARPETS AND FURNITURE, COMPLETE FOR 20 rooms, for sale at a great bargain; also best carpet-sweeper in use; also, stoves, chairs, etc., cheap, at Room 9, No. 80 East Van Buren-st., corner Franklin.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, CROCKERY, etc., at auction, Wednesday and Saturday, at 9 a.m., by WILLIAM LORD & CO., Auctioneers, 115 and 117 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—COOKING RANGE AND heating stoves, cooking utensils, complete. Inquire at 5 South Wabash-av., over the store.

IF YOU ARE DISPOSING OF HOUSEHOLD goods, stoves, sewing-machines, or any kind of merchandise, you can recommend you to the well-established auction house of C. G. South Clark-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MADAME ROTHENBURG, AT ADDRESS TO-day, 24 Clark-st., Room 1, 2d floor, front, hours 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Ladies and gents.

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Bargain, 12 and 14 Hope-st., two houses and lots; $5,400 will take them; terms easy.

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Two-story and basement house, Twenty-fourth-st., near Wentworth-av.

Cottage and lot near corner VanBuren and Lincoln-sts.

Cottage and 20 feet, lot on Fulton-st.

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75 feet Indiana-av., between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth-sts.

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80 feet Wabash-av., between Sixty-first and Sixty-second-sts.

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Solid lot, on Ontario-st., near Pine-st., $130 per foot.

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FOR SALE—HOUSES, LOTS, BLOCKS, OR ACRES, in Evanston and North Evanston. Special inducements made to parties desiring homes. Will build first-class residences, with modern conveniences, for parties who desire it, and dispose of them on monthly payments, or for cash. Prices low, and terms easy. The land offered is free from incumbrance; the title perfect; the location healthful and desirable, near churches, schools, and public conveniences of Evanston; in high and well drained, situating of good cellars; roads of it thoroughly underdrained. Will be pleased to show plans of buildings now in progress, and will take customers to the land any afternoon. Apply to HENRY M. KIDDER, Room 8, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$24 PER ACRE, 4 BLOCKS FROM Evanston Depot.

6½ acres, 6 blocks from Jefferson Station. Will take fine livery or Chickering piano, or both, on first payment. REA & COATES, 169 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR NORTH-WESTERN CAR shops. Lots on Western-av., near Sixteenth-st. Long time and low prices. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 162 LaSalle-st.

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FOR SALE—NO HAVE SIX ACRES ON HARRIson-st., near Robey, for $1,000; convenient to all of the above. Excellent location. SPOFFORD, BYRNE & DEERE, 57 Clark-st., Room 4, and Masonic Block, Englewood.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—LOT, STATE-ST., southwest corner of State and Sixty-fifth-sts

THE CANAL.

A Trip Down That Interesting Water-Way.

A Visit to the Notorious Ogden Ditch.

An Account of the Mischief It Hath Wrought.

How It Interferes with Cleaning the River.

The Water-Power at Lockport.

The Canal Commissioners of Illinois yesterday made an excursion from this city to Lockport, in the small steamer "Illinois." The Mayor, the Board of Health, Board of Public Works, and various other persons had been invited to make the trip down the canal, and at 8:30 yesterday morning the

FOLLOWING NAMED PERSONS

assembled at Madison street bridge and took passage in the steamer: Canal Commissioners, Joseph Utley, H. G. Anderson, and W. N. Brainard; Canal Superintendent, William Thomas; State Chief Engineer, D. C. Jenne; Board of Public Works, Commissioners J. K. Thompson and Redmond Prindiville; Board of Health, Dr. J. A. Hahn, Dr. Ben C. Miller, Dr. George Schloetzer, Moses Hooke, and Joseph McDermott; City Chief Engineer, E. S. Chesbrough; Messrs. W. H. Carter, H. M. Singer, B. P. Derickson, and the representatives of the daily papers.

THE OBJECT OF THE TRIP

was to examine what effect the canal had in cleaning the Chicago River, and what improvements could be made, if any, in the present arrangements. The Board of Health wished to examine what effect the refuse of the river had upon the health of the inhabitants of Lockport,—at least, there seemed to be no other particular reason why they should have made the trip below Bridgeport.

THE WEST FORK.

Leaving the dock at Madison street at 8:45 o'clock, the staunch little Illinois steamed at a fair speed up the South Branch as far as Bridgeport, where Commissioner Wahl met the steamer and took passage. Here attention was called to the current flowing in from the west fork, which joins the south fork in making what is called the South Branch of the river. The current was quite rapid, and it was noticed that the water, as it flowed in, swept around the point creating a number of eddies, and entered the canal. It not only, therefore, by meeting and arresting the progress of the southward current, prevented the dirty water of the city from reaching the canal mouth, but, by filling the canal to its whole capacity, prevented it from carrying off the river water, even if the latter had a fair chance to get into the canal. Nor was this the only difficulty. The water from this fork was of a turbid, muddy color, showing that it contained large quantities of earth which would inevitably be deposited in the mouth of the canal, since at that point the current was checked and turned in an opposite direction. The cause of this trouble was the celebrated Ogden Ditch, which has been the occasion of as much controversy as the Dutch Gap Canal.

THE OGDEN DITCH.

In order to examine this ditch, the steamer stopped on the right bank near the middle of the low flats known as Mud Lake, and the whole party walked over to one branch of the ditch. It was found to be a swift stream, with an average depth, at the present time, of about 8½ feet, and a width of 12 feet. Following it up to a bridge where the two branches of the ditch separated, the volume of water could be readily seen and calculated, and it was estimated by Mr. Chesbrough that the amount was about 20,000 cubic feet per minute at the present time. The flow through the canal, as determined by the average of seven actual measurements recently taken, was only about 26,800 cubic feet per minute, so that the Ogden Ditch, during more than four months of the year, was taxing the canal to within one-fourth of its capacity.

After spending a half-hour in gazing at the melancholy waste of swamp-land, which extended as far as the Aux Plaines River, the party gathered together on the bridge to discuss the difficulties in the way of making water run up-hill.

A WORD OF EXPLANATION.

The Canal Commissioner briefly explained the history of the Ogden Ditch, and the objects for which it was constructed. Some years ago, William B. Ogden, John Wentworth, Matt Laflin, and other owners of the swamp lands known as Mud Lake, thought that a deep ditch would drain the marsh and make the land available for farming, or at least for growing coarse hay. Accordingly the Ogden Ditch was commenced with spade and barrow, and the result was, as anticipated, that the land became moderately dry, except in the spring. But in the spring freshets it was found that the Aux Plaines River, which skirted the southwest edge of the swamp, overflowed and made a swift current through the ditch, emptying into the west fork of the South Branch. The Aux Plaines, at this point, being twelve feet above the west fork where the ditch emptied, the water rapidly cut deeper the artificial channel provided for it. It then occurred to the property-owners that by continuing their ditch straight into the Aux Plaines River the latter would not flood the low land, its surplus being carried off through the ditch, and also that the swift current would soon wash out a channel which would be deep enough to use for navigation, and that a judicious system of slips would make their swamp land valuable for lumber-yards and other purposes. The connection was, therefore, made, and the result was what had been anticipated. In a short time the ditch was big enough to float a dredging machine, which was put to work to hasten the deepening of the channel.

Last June, after the current of the Chicago River had been reversed, the flow from the Aux Plaines River through the ditch was found to be a great nuisance, and a dam was thrown across the ditch close by the Aux Plaines River, and the result was very beneficial. The drainage of Mud Lake and the surrounding swamps was in no manner interfered with, but the great overflow from the Aux Plaines was stopped. The dam was torn down, however, by the property-owners, just previous to the rainy weather last autumn, and the current soon commenced digging the channel deeper.

THE RAPIDITY OF THE CURRENT

was found to be about two miles per hour, and the water held large quantities of surface-mud in suspension, only waiting any sudden checking of the current to be deposited. To the most casual observer it was evident that there must be a large alluvial deposit at the point where the west fork flowing northeast met the Chicago River flowing, or trying to flow, into the Canal.

Every person connected with the party was satisfied that the Ogden Ditch, as at present arranged, was greatly detrimental to the health and general interests of Chicago, both by preventing the cleansing of the river, and by clogging the canal, through which large shipments ought to be, and were, made to the city.

REPLACE THE DAM.

The Canal Commissioners were unanimous in urging that the Ditch must be damned near the Aux Plaines River, and Mr. Brainard was desirous the city should erect the dam immediately, keep it guarded by policemen, and maintain the dam permanently; then the "ditch-diggers" could sue the city for trespass, if they wished to do so.

Mr. Utley estimated that if this source of supply were shut off the amount of water drawn by the canal would change the water in the Chicago River every 47 hours.

The principal difficulties in the construction and maintenance of the canal had been in the distance between the South Branch and the Sag, a few miles from Lemont. Until the latter point was reached, the country through which the canal passed was low, with either a deep surface soil, extending sometimes as much as 16 feet below the top, or else a substratum of soft, unreliable clay. Under the best circumstances, a slope of forty-five degrees was all that could be expected, but, when the continual swash of the waves came, the bank was in danger of caving, and it had done so, in fact, in several places. It was proposed to remedy this defect by driving piles and sheathing along the sides of the canal where practicable, while in other places it would be necessary to widen the canal and simply dredge deeper.

THE LUNCH.

On returning to the steamer, a very tempting lunch from Chapin & Gore's was found awaiting the hungry excursionists. The solids were washed down with moderate doses of an excellent quality of champagne, and so openly was it imbibed that some of the temperance members of the party blushed fiery red on witnessing the immorality of their shipmates.

AT LEMONT,

the interesting quarries of the Singer & Talcott Stone Company were passed, as also a number of canal-boats laden with stone. The canal, from this point as far as Lockport, was protected by stone-walling, whenever necessary. In many places, the original stone remained without any additional building up.

THE LOCKPORT WATER-POWER.

After passing Lemont nothing of any importance occurred until Lockport was reached. There the party visited the paper-mill and flour-mills running by water-power from the canal waste. As the mills could not use all the water, a waste-weir with water-gates was placed in the side of the canal next the Aux Plaines River, and a large amount of water was passing out beneath the gates.

Mr. Derickson thought that if the gates were opened wider, and the depth of the canal reduced faster, there would be a greater flow from the Chicago River through the canal. He said that he had spoken to Mayor Medill about it and Mr. Medill had told him that Mr. Utley would attend to it personally. A few days later the Mayor told him that he had received a letter from Mr. Utley stating that the firm of Norton & Page had a lease calling for a certain amount of water, and that the gates could not be opened wider, because it would deprive the firm of the water needed for their over-shot wheel. The firm, however, were intending to put in a turbine wheel soon, when more water could be allowed to escape.

Mr. Utley said that the Mayor had probably misunderstood him. The request to open the gates wider reached him in the winter, when there was ice 2 feet thick on the canal. He had agreed to make the experiment, and therefore, by agreement with Mr. Norton, one of the lessees of the power, the water had been lowered 2 feet. The consequence was, that there was only about 3½ feet of water beneath the ice, and the cross-section was so small in proportion to the friction, both against the bottom and against the ice, that hardly any water at all came through. The mills were stopped for two days before they could get enough water to run with. Mr. Utley then expressed the opinion, which was also that of Chief-Engineers Jenne and Chesbrough, that lowering the level 2 feet at Lockport would have little or no effect upon the Chicago River, while the speed of the current would be much increased, and navigation made more difficult.

Mr. Derickson wanted to know whether removing all the water from the canal south of Summit would not draw a larger amount of water from the river than at present.

Mr. Chesbrough said that it undoubtedly would do so, but that a decrease of 2 feet only at Lockport would not be distributed evenly back to Summit. The theory would be correct if the canal were watertight, having no other source of supply but Chicago River; but, in practice, it would be found that the marsh lands near Lockport would give a large additional supply to the canal the moment that the level was lowered, and, also, that the increase in the speed of the current would be undesirable for navigation.

Mr. Derickson thought that it might be done to good advantage during the time when navigation was closed.

The Canal Commissioners and Engineers, however, held to their opinion that it was not desirable to reduce the depth to less than 7 feet, since experiments seemed to show that a greater amount of water could be passed at that level than at any other.

Mr. Derickson afterward acknowledged that he had modified his views somewhat, but was rather inclined to believe that, by taking advantage of the weather, a greater amount of water could be made to pass by reducing the level.

After inspecting the plans for the great locks at Henry and Copperas Creek, the Canal Commissioners and their guests sat down to a remarkably good dinner at the Union House.

DOING LOCKPORT.

The remainder of the afternoon was spent in walking about the most attractive streets of Lockport, admiring the beautiful residences, and also occasionally their beautiful occupants. At 6:45 the greater portion of the party took the express-train on the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Road, and arrived safe in the city shortly after 8 o'clock.

CORRECTIONS.

The accounts given in the evening papers yesterday were in many respects entirely inaccurate. The Canal Commissioners particularly objected to a statement in the *Journal* that the depth of water at the entrance of the Canal was only 6½ feet, whereas it was 8 feet 9 inches. The paragraph in the *Post and Mail* was mercifully short. About as many errors as the space permitted were made, and had the article been longer it might have been difficult to have avoided giving something correctly.

FIRES.

At Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 18.—At 10:45 last night a fire was discovered issuing from the roof of a three-story building, corner of Church and College streets. It was occupied as a warehouse by the Tennessee Chair Manufacturing Company. The building was stored with furniture from basement to garret, valued at $40,000. In half an hour the furniture-store of Greenfield, Atwell & Sneed, the adjoining store, was in flames. Their stock, valued at $18,000, was totally destroyed. The Mattress Manufactory of E. H. Miller, adjoining Greenfield, Atwell & Sneed, was partially crushed by falling walls. The rear portion of the house was destroyed. All the buildings destroyed belonged to Mrs. W. T. Allison, of this city. Her loss is about $35,000. The total loss is near $100,000; insurance, about $55,000. The chair factory was insured in the Ætna, 2,500; Hartford, $5,000; Home, of New York, $5,000; Queen, $2,550; North British, $5,000. Greenfield, Atwell & Sneed were insured for about $14,000,—in the Ætna, $4,000; State, of Nashville, $2,000; and $8,000 in other companies. E. H. Miller loses $8,000; insured in the State for $10,000. The Commercial, of Nashville, had $5,000 on the building. We have been unable to learn the names of the other companies on the building. A portion of the Western Union Telegraph lines from North and South, centering at the corner of Church and College streets, some fifteen wires, were crushed and broken by the falling walls.

Near Wilmington, Del.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 18.—The spice factory of C. J. Fells & Bro., near this city, was burned yesterday morning. Loss, $55,000.

MARINE INSURANCE.

Session at Buffalo of the Executive Committee of the National Board of Lake Underwriters.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 18.—Two sessions of the Executive Committee of National Lake Underwriters were held at the Tifft House to-day, William Lovering, Esq., in the chair. Two clauses in hull policies, the first in regard to the jettison of deck loads in general averages, and the other providing that the combination of general averge charges with partial loss shall not make a total, were rescinded.

The rebate of 10 per cent on cargo tariff was allowed to shippers.

The Committee ordered the appointment of Inspectors at Milwaukee, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, and other lake ports, to supervise the lading and outfit of vessels.

A Commission was appointed to examine masters and mates of the lake marine, and give certificates to those qualified to occupy such positions.

These concessions to ship-owners were granted after a long and sharp debate. Delegates from Milwaukee, Chicago, Cleveland, and Detroit had a hearing before the Committee on Tuesday afternoon. New York, Chicago, Milwaukee, Cleveland, Buffalo, and Detroit were represented in the Committee. The Committee adjourned sine die to-night.

VOLCANIC.

Latest Report from the Shaking Mountain in South Carolina.

NEW YORK, March 18.—A special from Salisbury, N. C., says: "One report from scientific source states that the internal noises heard in Bald Mountain resemble those heard in Mount Etna preparatory to a volcanic eruption. Throughout the entire county, and for a distance of 16 miles, extending into the adjoining counties, these sounds are not only heard, but the trembling and vibration of the earth is perceptibly felt. No signs of fire or lava have yet been discovered.

NAVIGATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 18.—The navigation of the Grand River began to-day, the steamboat Jennison making the first trip of the season from this city to Grand Haven. She will make daily trips as during the previous season.

OMAHA, Neb., March 18.—The ice is moving out of the river at Nebraska City, and is very rotten here, and will soon move.

FREE LUNCHES.

A Movement to Abolish the System.

An Idea of Its Inconveniences and Cost.

Talks on the Subject with Leading Saloon-Keepers.

Alarming Discovery of Mr. Fehn---It Is a Political Scheme.

Give Us the Five-Cent Sandwich.

The great question which is at present agitating the minds of the keepers of Chicago lager-beer-saloons is that of the abolition of the free-lunch system. The system got in vogue some fifteen years ago,

ITS INAUGURATOR

being a North Side saloon-keeper named Fischer, who, however, set too magnificent a repast, and, after struggling for some time against the unremunerative raid upon his larder, petered out commercially, and retired into underground obscurity. Notwithstanding his example, however, the idea of inducing an increase of sales by setting up a free-lunch counter, was seized upon by many of the saloon-keepers at that time, and gradually spread until it became an institution.

THE AVERAGE FREE LUNCH

is a simple affair, consisting of a dish of corned-beef, another of hog's-liver sausage, another of bologna, a half-dozen of salt herrings, floating in a soup-plate of vinegar, a bowl of sauer kraut, a mug of mustard, and a pile of black rye-bread. The modus operandi of the free-luncher is as follows: He selects two slices of bread which, by configuration, seem to have been intended as natural affinities, one of which he spreads unsparingly with the yeasty mustard. Then his accomplished eye falls upon a properly shaped slice of bologna, or liver sausage, or corned beef, as his taste may direct, which he inserts between the bread. His sandwich is now ready for demolition, and he is supposed to call for a glass of beer to wash it down.

THE REAL TROUBLE

in the free-lunch system is that there are a number of free-lunchers, always have been, and probably always will be, who omit this, to the saloon-keeper, very essential portion of the entertainment. They make their sandwich, and in many cases sandwiches, eat them, and depart, and fail to order the accompanying glass of beer, the profit on which is looked for as a set-off to the loss on the lunch. This army of unreciprocating free-lunchers has increased very greatly of late, and the unremunerative regularity and intensity of their appetites, which have increased in an inverse ratio to the diminution of their funds, have aroused the setters up of free lunches to the fact that their system is based upon

A COMMERCIAL FALLACY.

There has been considerable conference among the saloon-keepers of late on the subject, and the result has been that the man has yet to be found who believes in the gratuitous distribution of food as a means of increasing sales of lager. With a view to finding out what the principal lager-beer saloon-keepers of the city thought upon the subject, a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday afternoon called upon a number of them, and elicited their views upon the subject. The first place at which he called was the flourishing establishment of

KIRCHOFF BROTHERS,

on Clark street, where he found a member of the firm who at once stated that he thought the free-lunch system wrong in principle, and one that ought to be abolished. Their establishment cut up from 150 to 200 pounds of meat, and an enormous quantity of bread, daily, and besides this, they ran a lunch-counter at which a prodigious quantity of 5-cent sandwiches were disposed of. They thought that if the saloon-keepers could become unanimous on the subject, the abolition of free lunches would strengthen them all financially. They were not commercially interested to any great degree, as the profits of their paying lunch-counter more than outweighed the losses on the free lunch-counter. If, however, free lunches were done away with, they could provide the 5-cent sandwich customer with a much finer article than they were at present giving. They had no doubt that the system was the means of bringing penniless loafers around the saloons, but they had no inclination to deprive such of the pleasure of an occasional modest meal. For the better protection of the establishment from any trouble arising from the presence of these customers, they intended to hire a couple of private policemen to keep watch and see that they behaved themselves. Taking it altogether, they would like to have the free lunches abolished; they gave a great deal of trouble, and it was very doubtful whether their absence from the saloon would damage its business in any noticeable degree.

WHAT THEY COST.

The next saloon visited was that of Myer & Koehler, on the corner of Clark and Washington streets. Mr. Sam Myer, of the firm, said that he would like to have the free lunches abolished, but of course it would have to be abolished by all. At the present time the setting up of a free lunch, which he claimed he did in the most elaborate style in the city, cost him not less than from $15 to $30 a day. It was not, however, the expense which he objected to so much as the trouble. He thought that, while the free-lunch system was pretty nearly universal all over the West, it was in Chicago that it was carried to its greatest success. Mr. Myer did not think the free lunch had a tendency to bring loafers around his place, as he "spotted" them pretty soon, and made them move off. Like a good business man, he hunted up his partner, Mrs. Koehler, who runs the restaurant department, and asked her opinion on the subject. She was a decided abolitionist. She favored the 5-cent sandwich system; had tried it once, but found that while other places kept free-lunch counters it would not work successfully.

THE GREAT ZENIESCHEK.

The reporter next called at the saloon of J. Zenieschek, under the Sherman House, and found its proprietor a very firm believer in the abolition of the free-lunch counter. He had worked five years trying to get it out of the way, and on principle sets the smallest lunch-counter in the city, his expenses not amounting to more than $4 a day. He said he did not see why he should give the purchaser of a glass of beer a meal any more than a dry goods merchant should be expected to make to the buyer of a yard of cotton, a present of a yard of silk. He considered that the South Side saloon-keepers were almost unanimously in favor of abolition. The trouble was on the North Side where the lunches set up were in some cases most extravagant. It was impossible for those who provided these lavish lunches to make but the smallest profits, if any, on their year's business. He thought a good 5-cent sandwich, sold without profit, would be a fair compromise. He would do whatever he could to secure the abolition of free lunches, but he did not believe if an agreement to abolish were entered upon it would be stuck to. At a recent meeting of the Liberal-Minded Citizens, he had brought the subject of the substitution of the 5-cent sandwich for the gratuitous lunch before the members, and the expression of the meeting was decidedly in its favor, though action on the matter was deferred until a meeting to be held next Wednesday evening, at 45 North Clark street. He did not know whether the free lunch induced the presence of loafers or not, as he never allowed a man to stay in his saloon unless it was evident that he meant business.

THE FRANTIC FEHN.

The next saloon at which the reporter called was that of John Fehn, on North Clark street. The proprietor entered into a conversation with the reporter, and stated that he had always been opposed to the free-lunch business. It swallowed up the entire profit of the lager-beer sales, and made the business an exceedingly precarious one. At the same time, as long as the others gave a free lunch he was ready to do so, and go one better. He was about to enter into a statement of what his rent amounted to, in order to show the truth of his assertion that his business profits were swamped by his free-lunch extravagances, when the reporter began jotting the speaker's words upon his note-book. At this the little man's face assumed a terrified expression, and he began jumping round the room in search of something with which to destroy the reporter on the spot. First he caught up a beer-mug, then a billiard-cue, then an old umbrella, but, dropping them all, he vented his rage in a series of yells and frantic jumps round a billiard-table. Finally he stood still, and exclaimed, "Der English newspapers is der teufel. Day is destroying der Beople's barty. It ish der English bapers who have elegted Alderman Dixon in der Council to preside. I hate der English bapers, and I hate you." The reporter smiled as the galvanic little man again indulged in a fresh series of contortions and war-whoops, and mildly insinuated that the English press was in reality the best friend of the German; that it was trying to educate and Americanize the Teuton element of the city's population, and to make little men of them. "Dat is von — — lie," the infuriated man responded. "I know what you came for—it is boledics. This is a boledical scheme to crush der saloon-keepers and to win der next elegshun. You want to abolish der free lunch and get der German people's vote. It is a boledical scheme; but I am a Bismarck; I will frustrate the scheme. We will show the American women that they can't come round saloons and spoil der business, when the great Bismarck is ruling over this America. You can write in your paper that the day is coming when Bismarck will rule this country, and then there won't be no newspaper men with their boledical schemes to spoil our free lunches."

Here the reporter interrupted with the simple question, "How much a day does your free lunch cost you, Mr. Fehn?" This proved

THE LAST STRAW.

The irascible revolutionists who would turn American citizens into subjects of the Hohenzollern family rushed behind the beer-counter, and actually began to cry. Seeing that the obtaining of further information on the free-lunch subject from the melo-dramatic Mr. Fehn was utterly impracticable, the reporter had to satisfy himself with the fact that, at any rate, he had got a confession that the elegant lunches set up by this saloon-keeper were a feature of his business which stood in the way of profits, and one which he would gladly dispense with.

A LITTLE MORE GUARDED.

After his rather too exciting experience with Mr. Fehn, the reporter was exceedingly guarded in his search after information, and, in one or two saloons where the proprietors were peculiarly "hefty" men, he took care to broach the subject in an exceedingly delicate manner, and to disclaim the slightest intention of creating political capital, to be used in 1875, out of the fact that the saloon-keepers objected to giving with each glass of beer sold two pieces of black rye bread, a slice of sausage, and a suspicion of mustard.

GENERAL UNANIMITY.

In all the saloon-keepers interviewed the reporter found a unanimity of expression against the free-lunch system, and it was made quite plain to him that if the vendors of lager only acted together in the matter, the foul monster Free Lunch, which has reared its hideous and trichina-spiralized front against the probability of profit to its providers, may be banished forever, and then probably there would be no great objection to the $12 a barrel demand of the brewer, and not the faintest necessity of resorting to schnits.

THE COURTS.

Suit to Recover Damages for Sour Meats.

New Suits in the Different Courts.

Judgments Entered Yesterday.

SOUR MEATS.

Judge Gary was engaged yesterday in hearing the case of Franklin McVeagh & Co. against A. L. Thorne and John Thorne. The action was brought for a failure of warranty. It is claimed by the plaintiffs that Thorne & Co. sold them about 20,000 pounds of hams, representing that they were as good as any brand made in Chicago. Plaintiffs sold them to a customer in Salt Lake City, but when they were inspected there they were found to be in a very poor and tainted condition. Thorne & Co. refusing to make their alleged warranty good, McVeagh & Co. brought suit, claiming $3,000 damages.

USURIOUS CONTRACT.

Andrew D. Swanson filed a bill in the Superior Court yesterday against William T. Burgess and Benjamin Grossman to prevent a sale under a trust deed. Complainant states that in January, 1873, he made to said Grossman a note for $3,500, and gave a trust deed to secure the same on the east 42 feet of Lots 1 and 2, Block 9, of Ogden's Addition, being on the corner of May and Indiana streets. The note bore interest at the rate of 20 per cent, one-half deducted from the loan, the other to be paid semi-annually. Complainant considers that this rate is usurious and inequitable, and therefore asks an injunction to prevent a sale of his property for the refusal to pay. Judge Moore granted the favor under a bond of $500.

ITEMS.

The evidence in the Culbertson-Lyon case is concluded, and the Court is hearing the arguments.

Mr. Judd has finished his argument in the Cheney case. Mr. Fuller began for the defense yesterday afternoon.

Judge Drummond was engaged yesterday in hearing a motion, in the Tanner brake case, to open the decree already made. The defense claims that a license to the Chicago & Fond du Lac Railway Company, the predecessor of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, has recently been found, and should be allowed to be put in evidence.

Next term Judge McRoberts and Judge Smith will assist in disposing of the calendar in the Superior Court.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

District-Attorney Glover filed an information against four casks of wine which have been seized by the Collector as imported contrary to law.

J. R. Payson, Assignee, filed a creditor's bill against Harriet M. Crandall, on a judgment for for $5,527.28.

The Union Egg-Carrier Company filed a bill against Henry F. Billings and Edward P. Herrick, to enjoin them from making or selling any patent egg-carrier comprehended under complainants' patents. Herrick, it is charged, appropriated their secret while in their employ, and is now using it to the mutual advantage of himself and Billings.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

Gray Brothers filed a petition against Murray Higley, of Polo, Ogle County, claiming an indebtedness due them of $373.84, which has been due and unpaid since Feb. 21. A rule to show cause returnable April 3, and a provisional warrant of seizure, were made.

In the matter of Gardner & Hodges, proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel, A. L. Hale & Brother filed a petition asking to be allowed to take possession of the furniture in the Metropolitan, under a power in their mortgage allowing such a proceeding on a failure to pay. Judge Drummond granted the request.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Morton Culver began a suit against L. M. Griswold, claiming $2,000.

Hall's Safe and Lock Company filed a petition against James M. Bryant for a mechanic's lien on his block on the northeast corner of Dearborn and Randolph streets, to the amount of $1,545.

John T. Chumasero brought suit against the Town of South Chicago, claiming $5,000.

Robert Flattery sued D. W. Kelleher for $1,500.

Mary O'Connor filed a bill against Charles O'Connor for the partition of Lots 9 and 9½, 11, and 12, Block 1, and Lot 1, Block 2, in Outlot 32, of the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Sec. 7, 39, 14.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Henry M. Sherwood commenced a suit against D. P. Barrett, garnishee for $2,061.

J. H. B. Renderson brought suit for $1,000 against Frank H. Hurlbut.

Ellen C. Brownell filed a bill against the heirs of Edward Tague, to foreclose a trust deed given to secure $1,200 on the south ½ of the west ½ of Lot 2, Block 48, Canal Trustees' new subdivision of blocks in the east fraction of the southeast ¼ of Sec. 21, 39, 14.

THE COUNTY COURT.

Sarah J. Crane was appointed administrator of the estate of Joseph B. Crane, under an approved bond of $6,000.

Adam Mueller was appointed administrator of the estate of Andrew Lillinger, and his bond of $3,000 was approved.

In the estate of Sarah Marshall, deceased, the codicil to her last will and testament was proven by deposition. The will having been heretofore admitted to probate, letters testamentary were issued to Robert Kyle and John A. Daniels, and their bond of $24,000 was approved.

Letters of guardianship were issued to Asa T. Beverly as guardian of Mary Ella Beverly, minor, under an approved bond of $8,000.

The will of Andreas Weisgerber was proven, and letters testamentary issued to Henry Clausenius, and his bond of $14,000 was approved.

John Brose was appointed administrator of the estate of William Brose, under an approved bond of $1,118.

The following numbered assessment-rolls of the City of Chicago were confirmed, viz: 415, 438, 464, 465, 531 to 552, 557, 560 to 565, and 567, and so much of 553 to which objections were not filed.

The claim of C. C. Wallin & Son against the estate of A. Kaltenegger, for $171.62, was allowed.

THE CALL.

JUDGE ROGERS—21 to 44, except 23, 29, and 34.

JUDGE TREE—964, 1,883, 1,895, 158, and all cases set prior to March 20, 1874.

JUDGE FARWELL—976 to 1,000.

JUDGE GARY—114, 116, 117, 117½ to 119, 122, 124 to 131.

JUDGE JAMESON—15 to 34, except 21 and 22.

JUDGE BURNS—89 to 111, except 92, 93, 94, and 97.

JUDGMENTS.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—The National Bank of Illinois v. P. M. Pease, $215.27.

JUDGE TREE—The Third National Bank of Chicago v. Frank Parmalee and David A. Gage, $10,097.22.—Edward Hempstead et al. v. Eberhard Krieb, $488.26.—James S. Fentherly et al. v. Alexander Wallace, $5,349.65.—Henry B. Kimball et al. v. Henry W. Roberts and Frank O. Platt, $317.—Same v. John C. Cochrane, $110.—Moses Strauss et al. v. Aaron Despres and M. Tery, default and judgment against Despres, $394.69.—Peter J. Hussander et al. v. John A. Nelson, $1,982.50.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—John E. Sundstrom v. Edwin T. Barck, $170.—Fred S. Baird v. John H. Anderson, $369.83.

JUDGE GARY—S. E. Blaisdell et al v. E. T. Hendrickson, $92.—E. C. Cook et al v. F. K. Mische, $26.50.—William B. Hays v. Ulich Bourke, $75.

JUDGE JAMESON—T. M. Bradley, use, &c., v. John C. Albright and John H. Kassing, $125.

JUDGE BURNS—B. R. Bernaro v. Alexander White; verdict for defendant for $1,000 and against the plaintiff.—Cyrus Fisher v. Rollin W. Grannis, $419.

THE WORKINGMEN.

Celebrating the Anniversary of the Commune.

A Scanty Attendance, but Violent Speeches

A Patriotic Beer Band.

It was just twenty-six years yesterday since the Republican rebels of Germany fought against the regular troops in the streets of Berlin, compelling Prince William, now the Emperor of Germany, to flee from the city disguised in the uniform of a postilion. It was also just three years since the workingmen of Paris established the Commune and their reign of terror in that city, from the effects of which it has not yet recovered.

THE DAY WE CELEBRATE.

To commemorate these events, the Communists of our city assembled last evening at the hall of the Internationalists, No. 139 West Polk street. This hall, which is about the size of an ordinary lager-beer saloon, and has probably done duty as such in former years' was brilliantly illuminated with the light from four small kerosene lamps. On a large ice-box was placed a transparency which bore the inscription, "United we stand, divided we fall." At the head of the room, right over the speakers' platform, were suspended two flags, one the red emblem of the Communists and the other the flag of our country, the Stars and Stripes. These were surmounted by two pop-guns which bore the inscription, "Thou shalt not kill." Some one suggested the placing of a kerosene-can or a box of nitro-glycerine on the top all, but these articles not being handy, it was not done. On the platform, next to the speakers' stand, there was

A BARREL OF LAGER BEER

for the thirsty participants of the festivities, but each one had to pay 5 cents for a schnit. The money thus made went into a box which bore the inscription, "Agitation Fund," and right over the box, on the wall, was the inscription, in German, "Bei Drinken und Essen, Diese Box nicht zu vergessen." (In eating and drinking, do not forget this box.)

THE ATTENDANCE.

All the leading Communists of the city were there, but the masses of the workingmen, about whom so much noise was made, did not come, although there was an invitation to all, written with chalk on a blackboard hanging on the wall. While at the festival Sunday evening there were about 1,000 workingmen present, there could have been hardly more than thirty in the room last night. The honest hard working laboring men have undoubtedly found out that they were only the tools in the hands of such men as Klings, Trimbel and others, and they therefore came to the conclusion that this was "none of their funeral," and therefore remained at home.

THE MUSIC.

A band was there, too; it consisted of an accordion and a broken guitar. No one present could play the guitar, but a young Communist who was mounted on a chair on a table managed to squeeze a melody out of the accordion which somewhat resembled the well-known air of the "Marseillaise." Some of the gentlemen wore red ribbons in their buttonholes, while most of the ladies wore red hair

WHY WE MEET.

At about 9 o'clock a Mr. Jeffers mounted the platform, and rung a small dinner-bill, saying, "S'Hot G'Shellt," which means, "the bell has rung." He said that the day was the anniversary of the uprising of the German people, and also the anniversary of the Paris Commune. He would therefore introduce Mr. Carl Klings, the great Socialist speaker, as the orator of the day.

MR. KLINGS.

Mr. Carl Klings, the prospective President of the Chicago Commune, then made his bow, and commenced by saying they all were aware of the cause of the anniversary. On the 18th of March, twenty-six years ago, the German people tried to throw off the yoke of the aristocrats and bourgeoisie, and gained some successes. The King then promised everything, but the fruits of the victory were lost because the people were not ripe for liberty. Those who had then risked their lives and staked their all on the success of the cause were chased to America and other countries, and they had to suffer severely for their liberalism. But now there was no longer the question whether the workingmen should have liberty. They wanted more than that—they wanted the right to exist and to live.

To gain this very point, their brethren of Paris took up arms again three years ago, and established the Commune, and they, also, had to pay with their life-blood for their audacity. Had they followed up their victories at that time, the result would have been a different one. Instead of confiscating and taking possession of all the public and private funds in the city, they guarded them and preserved them for their destroyers.

The workingmen in this country should profit by this lesson. They did not stand before a revolution at Berlin or at Paris, but before a revolution that would spread over the whole world. They must not be idle, and wait for others to begin. If they had any honorable feelings in their breasts, they all would put their shoulders to the wheel and help to gain liberty for the workingmen. The only liberty workingmen now had was to starve. They should remember the thousands of innocent men and women killed at Paris, and their fate would be the same if they neglected their duty. They did intend to live in clover, but they wanted a poor man to enjoy the same rights as a rich one, and that the aristocrats should no longer be permitted to rob the people by the million. Their battle was the battle of humanity and of justice, and the time for action had arrived.

OTHERS.

Mr. Winnen and others also made lengthy addresses, but were not quite as violent and incendiary as the previous speaker.

They then danced to the music of the accordion until an early hour this morning.

THE INDIANS.

Peaceful Reports from the Indian Agencies.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., March 18.—A dispatch from Fort Laramie says Maj. Baker, with six companies of cavalry, returned from Red Cloud Agency yesterday afternoon; also, over 100 wagons. Gen. Smith returned from Spotted Tail's Agency to the Red Cloud Agency last Thursday. Spotted Tail is quite friendly. Four companies of infantry and one of cavalry are stationed at the Spotted Tail Agency; the same number at the Red Cloud.

Col. Forsythe returned here yesterday. The Indian Commissioners left Friday morning last with an escort. There is a difficulty in keeping cavalry at the Agencies on account of there being no grazing, which is the reason that the six companies are sent back. There is no trouble with the Indians at the Agencies.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, March 18.—Steamships Rhein and Macedonia, from New York; Kenilworth, from Philadelphia, and Hibernian, from Portland, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Arrived—Steamships Goethe, from Hamburg, and Minnesota, from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Arrived—Steamers Algeria, from Liverpool; Thuringia, from Hamburg; Denmark, from London.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

That Normal School Dormitory Again Defeated.

Relieving the County Hospital of Patients.

Voting-Places for Town Elections.

The County Commissioners met yesterday afternoon for the first time in their new quarters in the Criminal Court and Jail building, on Michigan street, between Clark and Dearborn. The Board-rooms are situated in the second story of the brick wing, with the entrance from Dearborn street. There are three rooms, one for the meetings of the Board, one for Committees, and a third for the office of the Clerk. The contrast with the old quarters in the Court-House, with their bare brick walls, bad smells, and poor ventilation, is quite marked and agreeable. From the clumsy and ill-shapen appearance of the furniture, it would seem that the Building Committee were actuated chiefly by a desire to use up the utmost possible quantity of black walnut timber. The patterns of the desks could hardly be less neat and tasteful, while the railing which bars out the lobby is remarkably ugly and out of proportion. An otherwise cheerful and attractive room is rendered ill-looking by the absence of good taste in its furnishings.

The full Board was present, with President Ashton in the chair. The first business was the drawing of lots for choice of desks, which resulted to the satisfaction of all, especially Commissioners Bogue and Harrison.

A communication was received from Armstrong & Egan, recommending asphalt pavement for the court-yard and carriage-way, and cement for the sidewalk areas. It was referred.

BAD STATE OF ASSESSOR'S BOOKS.

A communication was received from the County Clerk, to the effect that the neglect of his predecessor had left the Assessor's books in bad shape, from the fact that a large number of subdivisions, both before and since the fire, had not been recorded. It would take a year's time to straighten it up. The Clerk recommended that a committee confer with Mr. Marinedel, Recording Draughtsman of the City, who possessed all the necessary information, and offered to make the transfer to the books of the county for a moderate compensation. The matter was referred to the Committee on Equalization of Taxes.

Petitions from various towns, asking for additional voting-places, were referred to the Committee on Town and Town Accounts.

A communication was received from Mr. Holmes, offering to sell a hospital site bounded on Hoyne, Robey, and Sampson streets, for $125,000. It was referred.

Bills to the number of 565, of $1 each, for fees for jury service on Coroner's inquests, were presented and referred.

EXTRA VOTING-PLACES.

The Committee on Judiciary reported that the Board had the authority to provide additional voting-places for town elections in all towns where 300 votes were cast at the preceding election, and recommended that in North, South, and West Chicago there should be at least one voting place for each ward, and there should be an increase in the Towns of Cicero, Hyde Park, Jefferson, and Evanston. The matter was referred to the Committee on Town and Town Accounts.

A NORMAL SCHOOL BOARDING-HOUSE.

The Committee on Education reported on the subject of plans for a boarding-house at the Cook County Normal School at Englewood, as follows:

Your Committee submit plans for a dormitory building, prepared, one set by Edbrooke & Miller, and the other by Joseph S. Johnston; also, estimates on the plans, ranging from $18,733 to $28,544. The lowest estimates are given on the understanding that the contractors are to take the useless buildings on the Reform School grounds, and use such portions of the materials in the building as they can. There is little or no choice between the plans submitted. The accommodation in a dormitory built after either plan would be substantially the same. The estimates submitted by Mr. Johnston are the lowest.

Your Committee have spent much time, and have carefully examined into the workings of the Cook County Normal School, and are fully convinced that it is accomplishing a great work in an educational point of view; and your Committee are of the opinion that its usefulness would be very greatly enlarged by the erection of a dormitory. The number now attending the school is 135, and of this number about 80 per cent are entirely dependent upon their own efforts for means to get an education; and your Committee are reliably informed that many students from different parts of the country have been obliged to forego the advantages of the school because they were unable to pay the price of board usually asked by those who take boarders for profit. Many very promising students from among the poorer class of farmers have made the attempt, and been obliged to abandon it, as the $5 or $6 per week they were obliged to pay for board was a larger burden than their parents or guardians could bear.

By the erection of a dormitory, and renting the rooms, the students on the "club plan" would be able to procure board at not to exceed $2.50 per week,—an amount generally within their means. When we consider that Cook County pays annually something over $300,000 for public charities, $100,000 more for the Criminal Court expenses, etc., we cannot doubt the wisdom of an expenditure of an extra $26,000 for educational purposes; and we are inclined to consider it a good investment, as statistics prove that the more enlightened the community, the fewer paupers and criminals there will be to care for.

Prior to the establishment of the Normal School, there were nearly 800 schools in the county outside of the city, not one in ten of which was supplied with a teacher any way fitted to fill the position. Now, there are some eighty teachers employed in these schools who are graduates of the Normal School, and each year will add to the number.

The students who have been able to club together in the old buildings now used for that purpose are paying about $1,500 a year for room-rent. This amount alone would more than pay the interest on the bonds, in case the dormitory did not cost over $20,000; and when the bonds mature, the county can, if thought best at that time, sell off enough of the lands surrounding the school to redeem the bonds; so that a great good can be accomplished, and the county reap the benefit which the school should afford, at really no cost to the county.

In conclusion, your committee recommend that a plan for the building be selected, and that, as soon as specifications are prepared, your committee be instructed to advertise for proposals for the construction of a dormitory at the Normal School at Englewood, said advertisement to be first submitted to the Board for approval.

GEO. M. BOGUE,
JOHN JONES,
J. H. CLOUGH,
Committee on Schools.

IT CAN'T BE DONE.

Commissioner Jones moved that the Board accept the plans of estimates of Mr. Johnson.

Commissioner Crawford raised the point of order that the report could not be acted upon consistently with a resolution introduced by Commissioner Clough on the 16th of December, 1873, and adopted, to the effect that all steps toward the erection of a new Court-House, or other county buildings not now in course of construction, be postponed until December, 1874.

The Chair sustained the point of order, and the report of the Committee was placed on file.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATIONS.

Commissioner Harrison called attention to the quarterly report of the Warden of the County Hospital, showing that the weekly cost for each inmate ranged from $4.28 to $4.56¾. He wished to suggest whether, instead of expending $500,000 for a new hospital, it would not be well to first ascertain whether the county could not profitably farm out the care of hospital patients to other institutions. He understood that patients could be cared for at St. Joseph's and St. Luke's Hospitals at a cost not exceeding $4 per week. He offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Hospital be directed to inquire and examine into the propriety and practicability of sending the county sick to the different hospitals of the city when the County Hospital shall be crowded.

Commissioner Harrison said that the incompetency of the present hospital was a matter of public notoriety and of great reproach to the county, and it was well to ascertain whether patients could not be better cared for, with less expense to the county, by sending them to other hospitals, thereby saving the expense of the proposed new hospital and the wages of a horde of employes. The county was short of money, and this matter should be looked into. In the present hospital the whole cost of the care of the sick was not equal to the expense of the building and the people under pay.

The resolution was adopted, Commissioner Harrison voting in the negative, because, as he said, he wanted a new hospital.

CLEARING UP THE COURT-HOUSE SQUARE.

Commissioner Clough offered the following, which was laid over under the rules:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Buildings be hereby directed to advertise for proposals for the purchase of the old Court-House, and other material on the Court-House Square belonging to the county, the building and all the debris to be removed on or before the 1st day of July next.

The Board adjourned until to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, when action will be taken on the question of providing additional voting places for town elections. The Committee on Town and Town Accounts, to whom this matter has been referred, will meet in the Board-rooms this afternoon at 2 o'clock, and all persons having information on the subject, or any requests to make, are invited to be present.

Cost of Funerals

A correspondent of the New York World estimates that there were 1,000,000 funerals last year in the United States, costing not less than $100,000,000. "From my own experience," he continues, "I think it cost not less than $200,000,000."

MARRIAGES.

WARWICK—HARRIS—On the 11th inst., by the Rev. A. Youker, Mr. Cornelius Warwick and Miss Susie Harris, all of this city.

DEATHS.

GRADY—On the 8th inst., Kitty Grady, daughter of Patrick and Norah Grady.

Funeral from residence at Union Stock Yards, March 19, at 11 o'clock a. m.

REILLY—On Tuesday, at 10:30 a. m., Patrick Reilly, aged 30 years.

Funeral Thursday, March 19, at 10 a. m., to Calvary Cemetery, from late residence, No. 115 Ewing street.

KOPP—In this city, March 18, of typhoid fever, at the residence of Dr. S. J. Avery, 239 Walnut street, Miss Frances H. Kopp, aged 22 years.

Funeral to-day, from the above number, at 1 o'clock, by carriages to Graceland Cemetery.

SHELDON—On the morning of the 18th inst., at the residence of Jesse O. Norton, her son-in-law, Mrs. Elizabeth Sheldon, aged 69 years and 7 months.

Funeral at 720 Michigan avenue, Friday morning at 1 o'clock. Remains to be taken to Joliet for burial.

REAL ESTATE.

BARGAINS IN CITY AND IRVING PARK DWELLINGS!

LINCOLN-ST., near Madison., brick basement, 10 rooms, $5,000.
INDIANA-ST., near Wood, cottage, 7 rooms, $3,250.
WABASH-AV., near Sixteenth-st., brick house, 14 rooms.

IRVING PARK.

FRAME HOUSE, brick basement, 8 rooms, east front, lot 50x155, $4,500.
FRAME HOUSE, 11 rooms, corner, east front, lot 50x155, $5,500.
BRICK HOUSE, 13 rooms, south and east front, lot 150x200.
FRAME HOUSE, 10 rooms, corner lot, 75x155, $5,000.
FRAME HOUSE, 10 rooms, barn, and corner lot, 100x155, $6,000.
FOUR COTTAGES, 6, 7 and 8 rooms each, $2,500, $3,000, $3,300 and $3,500, lots 50x173.
BRICK HOUSE (basement), 12 rooms, cut stone trimmings, corner lot, $10,000.
FRAME HOUSE, brick cellar, corner lot, $4,500.

Most of the above houses will be sold on very liberal terms, viz.: $250 to $500 cash, balance monthly or yearly; are connected with the Water Works, now in complete working order, and finished with marble mantels, water closets, furnaces, and other modern improvements, front on 80-foot streets, grounds set with large elm and ornamental trees, only 6 miles from the Court-House, railroad trains by two routes running nearly every hour, requiring but 18 minutes time and 7 cents fare. We will build to order on same terms 10 per cent less than you can build with cash in hand.

No place is making more rapid and substantial improvements than IRVING PARK. Sidewalks and water pipes laid without extra charge to all lots sold by

ORIGINAL IRVING PARK LAND CO.
R. T. RACE & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
167 Madison-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.
84 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.
GENTEEL FURNITURE AT AUCTION,
THURSDAY MORNING, March 19, at 10 o'clock, entire furniture of house 84 Twenty-second-st. Carpets, Parlor and Dining-Room Furniture, Chamber and Kitchen Furniture, Crockery and Glassware, &c.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

THE AUCTION SALE OF
OIL PAINTINGS!
At Store 185 State-st.,
Under Palmer House, will be continued this morning at 10 o'clock, afternoon at 2, and evening at 7:30.
Attend the sale and make a selection from this CHOICE COLLECTION. This is the last and closing sale.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auct'rs.

REGULAR FRIDAY'S SALE,
Friday Morning, March 20, at 9 1-2 o'clock,
NEW AND SECOND-HAND
FURNITURE,
Parlor and Chamber Sets, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Lounges, Bureaus, &c., &c., 100 rolls Carpets, Brussels and Wool, by the roll or cut to suit; Crockery, Glassware, Plated Ware, &c. Also large assortment of Chromos, Clocks, and General Merchandise.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
NO. 108 MADISON-ST.,
(Between Dearborn and Clark.)

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES, &c.,
THURSDAY, at 10 o'clock, at 108 Madison-st.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
SATURDAY, at 9½ o'clock, at 108 Madison-st.

PEREMPTORY SALE
Improved and Unimproved Property,
Monday, March 23, at 10 1-2 o'clock.
AT BUTTERS' AUCTION ROOM, 108 MADISON-ST.

51 RESIDENCE LOTS,
Located in Block 77, Washington Heights, two Blocks south of Depot, on Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. Terms at sale.

TWO LOTS,
Fronting south on Kossuth-st., corner Portland, being Lots 42 and 43, Block 2.

TWO LOTS,
Fronting north on Kossuth-st., being Lots 30 and 31, Block 4.
The above Lots are in Sec. 28, Town 39, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts., Wentworth and Stewart-avs.
Two-story and basement House, and Lot, 161 Walnut-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 Wabash-av.
AT AUCTION.
On THURSDAY, March 26, at 9½ o'clock, we will offer a large and attractive stock of
HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
NEW AND SECOND-HAND,
Chamber Sets, with Dressing Cases; Parlor Suits, in large variety; Black Walnut Bedsteads and Bureaus, Marble and Wood-top Tables, Wardrobes, Sideboards, Sofas, Lounges, Chairs, Rockers, Mirrors, Paintings, Plated Ware, Carpets, &c.
At 11 o'clock—Buggies and Harness.
At 12 o'clock—A Clergyman's Library, 300 volumes.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By BRUSH, SON & CO.,
41 South Canal-st.
Chattel Mortgage Sale
Of first-class Furniture, at store 297 West Madison-st., near Green, FRIDAY, March 20, at 10 a.m. Will be sold the stock of a Retail Dealer. Parlor Suits, finished and in the white; Marble-top and Plain Chamber Sets, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Cane Seat do., Hall Trees, Brackets, Mirrors, Beds, Mattresses, Springs, Carpets, &c. Goods to be paid for and removed the day of sale. L. A. STOLL, Mortgagee.
BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

By OSGOOD & WILLIAMS,
Auction and Commission House, 88 South Canal-st.
[illegible]

VOLUME 27.
REMOVALS.
BACK ON THE OLD G[...]
CADY, HODGES[...]
FORMERLY
HODGES &[...]
ESTABLISHED 18[...]
Importers, Jobbers, and Retai[...]
TEA[...]
LIQUORS, WINES, [...]
FINE GROCE[...]
HAVE REMOVED T[...]
No. 47 Sta[...]
NEW PUBLICAT[...]
THE GALA[...]
APRIL NO. NOW [...]
PRICE, 35 CTS. PER [...]
SHELDON & CO[...]
677 Broadway, New[...]
OCEAN STEAMS[...]
NEW YORK TO C[...]
STATE L[...]
NATIONAL L[...]
ANCHOR L[...]
FOR SALE
ASSIGNEE'S SALE
Coal $3.75 a Ton
Oswego S[...]
WANTED
PHONOGRA[...]
SEWER B[...]
DENTISTR[...]
J. WARD ELLIS & J.[...]
No. 209 State-st., corn[...]
SOCIETY MEE[...]
Masonic
Attention, Sir K[...]